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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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January 30, 1957

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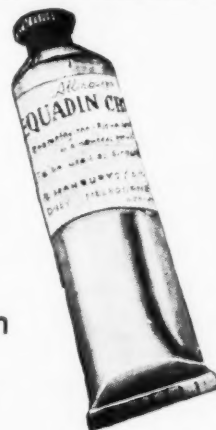
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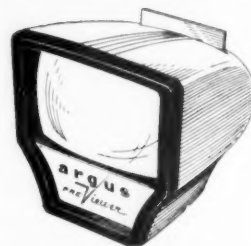
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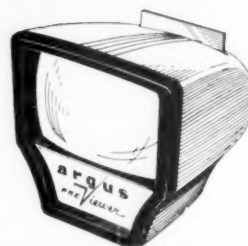
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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary Examination:

commences May 8.

Entries close April 24.

Final Examination:

commences February 25.

Entries close February 4.

Intermediate Examination:

commences February 13.

Entries close January 30.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston St., F. C. KENT,
Melbourne. Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Tuesday, 5th February, 1957.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Tuesday, 5th February, Morning.
Pharmaceutics II—Wednesday, 6th February, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology—Thursday, 7th February.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday, 8th February.

Practical work commences on Monday, 11th February. Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-. Applications close with the last post on 4th January, 1957.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1957. ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

I, JOHN INGAMMELLS RICHARDS, the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Regulations, 1930, do hereby certify that at the Annual Election for 1957 of Two Members of the Board, the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies, and I therefore declare—

SAMUEL JAMES BAIRD, Melbourne,
and

ALLAN WILLIAM CALLISTER, Kooyong,
registered pharmaceutical chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, as from the seventh day of February, 1957, for the ensuing three years.
J. I. RICHARDS, Returning Officer.
Melbourne, January 12, 1957.

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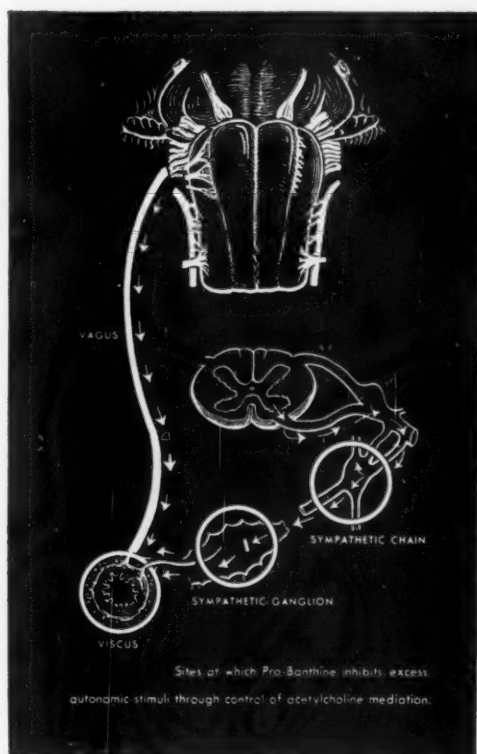
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¹Gastroenterology (1953) 25: 416.

²Gastroenterology (1953) 25: 24.



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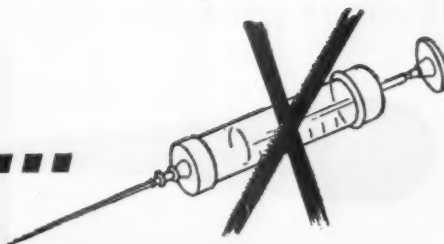
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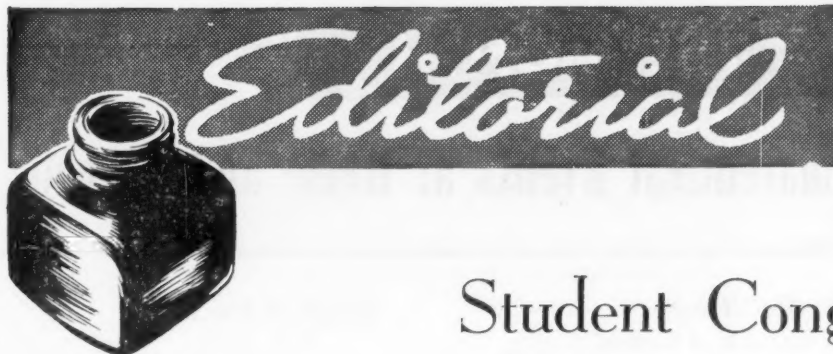
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New Series: Vol. 38—No. 445

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January 30, 1957

Student Congress

THE Tenth Annual Congress of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia has come and gone. The buzz of friendly, enthusiastic voices is stilled, and no doubt by now, Kinglake, Victoria—where Congress was held this year—is settling back into serenity.

The sixty or more Student Representatives, from every State in the Commonwealth and from New Zealand who attended the Kinglake and Melbourne Congress, have gone their several ways after having demonstrated in no uncertain manner their capacity for real work.

During Congress some 165 resolutions were passed and the views expressed and formally resolved are indicative of the students' wishes to make changes which they conscientiously believe to be desirable and progressive.

The Student-body—indeed all youth—is not hedged about by the tradition and orthodoxy which constrains and limits the thoughts of those trained under different conditions in an earlier era. Nowhere in pharmacy is this difference so sharply silhouetted as in the strong views expressed on the desirability of a full-time academic course.

The full-time academic course, which has been a prominent subject for discussion at several earlier Congresses, is finding considerable support today. Even some of the more conservative States are coming round to this point of view.

Considering the spectacular advances which medicine has made in recent years and the large

amount of new matter which has consequently found its way into the curricula of all pharmacy teaching institutions, this seems to be a desirable goal. Problems and inherent difficulties there are, it is true, but certainly none which are insuperable. The full-time academic course has been a feature of pharmaceutical education in Great Britain and the United States of America for several years; and what might appear to the older Australian pharmacist as a major upheaval today, may well be the accepted commonplace of tomorrow.

That "Congress" differs from some of its elders on certain subjects in no way lessens the students' very real loyalty to pharmacy institutions, teachers and organisations. This loyalty together with their ability to work hard and at the same time enjoy themselves, was demonstrated very positively at the recently concluded meeting. A visitor to the camp could not but be impressed by the seriousness with which they attacked the problems under discussion and their genuine desire to advance the interests of all students in every field of pharmacy.

We should all remember that Student Congress is the voice of youth. Sometimes the voice is argumentative—even belligerent, sometimes pleading, always enthusiastic, frequently dissatisfied.

But never still.

Places there will be to be filled, leaders will be required; and in the youth of pharmacy lies the hope for the future of pharmacy.

—F.H.B.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

O.B.E. to Mr. A. W. McGibbony

Announcement of the award of the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours List to Mr. Alexander Washington McGibbony, doyen of his profession, indefatigable worker for pharmacy, and pioneer of the Guild movement, has been hailed with pleasure by pharmaceutical chemists throughout the Commonwealth, and congratulations have been showered on Mr. McGibbony. With characteristic modesty he asserts that the honour is one more for pharmacy than for him personally. No one, however, in pharmacy has done more to merit such a reward. Only those who have worked in close association with "Mac" could know of the vast amount of time he has devoted in self-effacing service to his profession and, indirectly, to the public at large.

It is therefore gratifying that notice has been taken of his work by those in authority in higher places, and that he has been suitably honoured.

Price Protection in U.K.

The coming into being of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act has given solid grounds for confidence that trading conditions will settle down of greater stability than in the past according to a statement in a report from the National Chamber of Trade, quoted in "The Chemist and Druggist" (8/12/1956).

It is hoped, says this report, that manufacturers acting on their own or with the co-operation of trade associations will not be involved in continuous and expensive litigation in enforcing rights under Section 25 of the Act. It is sure the deterrent effect of a few cases against selected price-cutters will avoid the threat of a return to the "bad old days" before the era of price protection.

Familiar Address?

The following appeared in "Sydney Morning Herald's" Column 8 on December 26:

Brian McAuley has just passed his first year pharmacy exams. and an aunt sent him a wire from Wollongong congratulating him.

She addressed it to his place of employment—Washington H. Soul, Bondi Junction.

A few days later the Post Office returned the telegram with this message: "Sorry Washington High School on vacation. Cannot contact student."

Drops in the Ear

The only instance where ear drops had any striking effect is recounted by the Ghost in Hamlet. This, at any rate, is the view advanced by P. Reading in a recent article in "The Medical Press" (November 7, 1956, p. 431), and quoted in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 24/11/56. The instillation of drops into the external auditory meatus is usually a futile therapeutic procedure, he says. Occasionally, it might cure a disease or relieve the symptoms, but all too often it was entirely irrational—either the drops were of a nature that prevented their having the desired effect or they were unable to reach the site of the disease.

If ear drops were to be used at all, they should prove of greatest value, he suggests, in the treatment of meatal conditions because they can bathe the area involved. For instance, hard wax, impacted in the depths of the meatus, might sometimes resist syringing, but could be easily and safely removed after preliminary instillation for three or four consecutive days of a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of sodium bicarbonate in water. This treatment was more rapid and effective than olive oil, paraffin or other preparations. In external otitis the use of drops was usually disappointing. The ear might be subjected to various applications to no avail because therapy was misdirected and the constitution of the drops might themselves perpetuate irritation and desquamation of the meatal skin. Skin sensitisation produced by penicillin or chloramphenicol drops played a large part in maintaining the meatitis. Aluminium acetate solution B.P.C. had one purpose—to check the growth of *H. pyocyaneus*, which could not flourish in an acid medium. Otherwise it was valueless and its prolonged use could lead to the precipitation in the depths of the meatus of a completely insoluble concretion. Calamine lotion, while invaluable as an external application to the excoriated pinna, should not be allowed into the depths of the meatus because it might form a chalky concretion over the surface of the membrane. An application of 2 per cent. hydrocortisone ointment was to be preferred. Hydrogen peroxide solution was an old favourite of the patients themselves. Only occasionally was the meatus not made considerably worse by its use. Spirit was sometimes useful for desiccating the sodden meatal skin, but it caused considerable burning pain on application.

Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Thirty-Second Meeting

DUNEDIN

JANUARY 16-23, 1957

Patron:

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLOUGHBY NORRIE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., Governor-General Dominion of New Zealand.

President:

PROFESSOR SIR MACFARLANE BURNET, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.,
Director Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, Melbourne.

Presidential Address: "Biology and Medicine."

Hon. General Secretary: Professor J. R. A. McMillan, M.S., D.Sc.Agr.

Chairman N.Z. Organising Committee: F. G. Soper, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., Vice-Chancellor
University of Otago.

Hon. Secretaries for Dunedin Meeting: Professor Gordon J. Williams, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.E., D.I.C.; J. B.
Mackie, E.D., M.Sc., B.E., School of Mines, University of Otago.

SECTION O—PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE

President: R. A. Anderson, B.Sc., A.U.A. Pharmacy Department, University of Adelaide.

Presidential Address: "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies."

Vice-Presidents: C. N. Bell, J.P., M.P.S., Dunedin, N.Z.; R. S. Greig, Ph.C., M.P.S., Brisbane, Queens-
land; W. H. Oliver, M.Sc., M.P.S., A.N.Z.I.C., College of Pharmacy, Wellington, N.Z.; S. E. Wright,
M.Sc., Ph.D., Dip. Pharm., A.R.I.C., Department of Pharmacy, University of Sydney, N.S.W.

Hon. Secretaries: J. Conroy, M.P.S., Pharmacy Department, Dunedin Public Hospital; F. N. Fastier, M.Sc.,
D.Phil., F.R.I.C., A.N.Z.I.C., Medical School, University of Otago.

Place of Meeting: Medical School, University of Otago.

SOME SPECIAL LECTURES OF THE CONFERENCE

The David Memorial Lecture: "Symbolic Mechanisms in Biology," by Professor A. K. McIntyre, B.Sc.,
M.B., B.S., University of Otago.

Liversidge Lecture: "Molecular Hydrodynamics," by Professor R. H. Stokes, University of New Zealand.

Presidential Address: Section B—Chemistry: "Terra Incognita: the Surface of a Reacting Solid," by
Professor J. S. Anderson, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., F.R.S., University of Melbourne.

Presidential Address: Section —Physiology and Biochemistry: "The Generation of Impulses by Nerve
Cells," by Professor J. C. Eccles, M.B., B.S., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Australian National University,
Canberra.

A.N.Z.A.A.S., Dunedin Meeting, 1957

Section O—Pharmaceutical Science

The 1957 Meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. centred on the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. This University was founded in 1869 and opened in 1871, with three Professors and eighty-one students. It made Dunedin one of the most important educational centres in the Dominion, and over the years has developed notable schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Mines and Metallurgy.

By 1956 it had upwards of two thousand students and a staff around five hundred.

The only other occasion on which Dunedin has been host city to A.N.Z.A.A.S. was in 1904. Then it was A.A.A.S., and a small though growing movement.

The official opening of this present thirty-second meeting of the Association in the Town Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening, January 16 was one of the most impressive and colourful ceremonies ever staged in that city. The Governor-General (Sir Willoughby Norrie) opened the Conference, and Professor Sir Macfarlane Burnet gave the Presidential Address, "Biology and Medicine."

Upwards of 1500 members had gathered in Dunedin. About 500 were from Australia, and there were representatives from Great Britain, United States, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

Professor J. C. Eccles, Australian National University, Canberra, President of Section "N" (Physiology and Biochemistry) was revisiting Dunedin because formerly he was Professor of Physiology at the University of Otago Medical School.

Another notable visitor was Professor Raymond Firth, a New Zealander, who has the Chair of Social Anthropology at the University of London. Professor Firth

gave one of the Public Lectures of the meeting, and led symposia on "Social and Cultural Change" and "Population Growth and Economic Development in Polynesia." Both in Section "F"—Anthropology.

At the Melbourne Meeting, 1955, it had been decided that Symposia Sessions should be made a feature of future meetings. This recommendation took effect in Dunedin. Thus in Section "O"—Pharmaceutical Science—there were symposia on "The Changing Role of the Pharmacist," "Practical Pharmaceutics," "Parenteral Solutions" and "The Packaging of Pharmaceuticals."

Whilst a selection from other sections included "Fundamental Particles" (Physics); "Raw Materials of Australia and New Zealand" (Chemistry); "Nucleic Acids" (Chemistry and Biochemistry); "Chemical Education," "Assimilation of Migrants" (Anthropology and Education); "The Role of Museums in Science" (Sections C D E F and M); "Chemistry and Pharmacology of the Circulation" (Sections N and O); "Hormones" (Sections I, N and O); "Hungry Peoples and Empty Lands" (Economics and Social Science). This Public Session was opened by Dr. S. Chandra Sekhar, Director of the Indian Institute for Population Studies, Madras. Another speaker was Abdul Aziz, University of Malaya, Singapore.

"Problems of the South Pacific" (Sections E and G); "Nitrogen Fixation" (Microbiology and Preventive Medicine with Sections K, M and N); "The Pattern of Disease in Under-developed Communities" (Microbiology and Preventive Medicine).

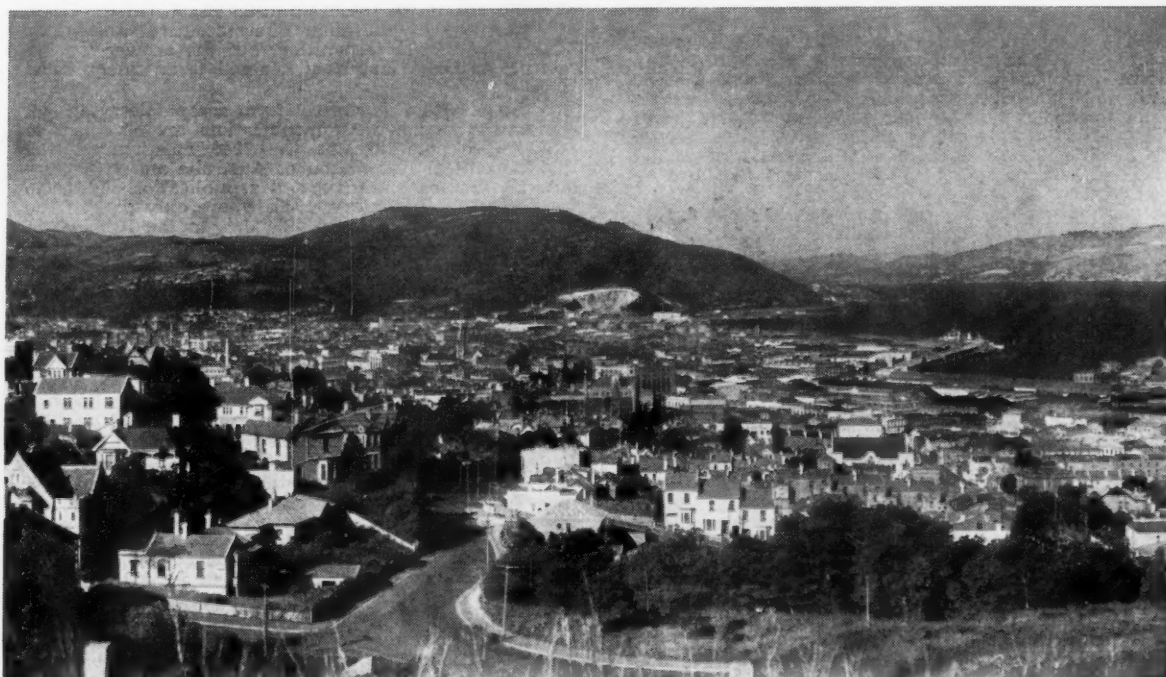
This selection of some sessions from the Sections shows how wide



Mr. R. A. Anderson, B.Sc., A.U.A.,
President of Section "O".



General view of Otago University from across the Leith River, Dunedin.



Dunedin City from Mornington, South Island, New Zealand.

are the interests of the Association, how well Science is reported; and it indicates how A.N.Z.A.A.S. endeavours to bring to the general public an account of the aims, the methods and the achievements of Science.

Two other notable Public Lectures were: "International Geophysical Year and Australian Participation in It," by Dr. E. I. Robertson, Director of the New Zealand Geophysical Survey, and Professor H. C. Webster, University of Queensland, and "The Impact of Science on Neurological Medicine," by Dr. D. Denny-Brown, the Jackson Put-

nam Professor of Neurology, Harvard University Medical School, U.S.A.

Mueller Memorial Medal.—At the Dunedin Meeting, Professor A. P. Elkin, who until recently held the Chair of Anthropology at the University of Sydney, was awarded the Mueller Memorial Medal. It is interesting to recall some of the Australian scientists who have previously had this award, they include Edgeworth David, R. T. Baker, J. H. Maiden, Wood Jones, R. J. Tillyard, G. W. Skeats, Harvey Johnston. A very goodly company.

Presidential Address (Section "O", A.N.Z.A.A.S.)

Pharmacopoeias and Formularies

R. A. ANDERSON,

Pharmacy Department, University of Adelaide

In choosing a title for a Presidential Address to a Section of A.N.Z.A.A.S. there are apparently certain guiding principles which it is desirable to follow. It seems that the subject for discussion should be one around which the speaker's research projects have centred: one in which the speaker has specialised. I can claim no special skills. In a young country, pharmacy cannot afford the luxury of many specialists; it must cater for the "all-rounder"—the general practitioner.

Much of my time has been concerned with what might very broadly be classed as formulation, so my talk should perhaps have some relationship to this.

But more important, it seems to me, than the title of the address is that the subject-matter should be of wide general interest. With this in mind, I have chosen as my subject "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies," and have endeavoured to select those aspects likely to be of interest to my fellow "all-rounders." Incidentally, and understandably, this has in many cases resulted in the selection of the more controversial aspects of the subject.*

At the outset I wish to put forward an argument about which it is hoped there will be little controversy—the argument that we need an Australian Pharmacopoeia. This has been said before (1949), but something may be gained by repeating it here.

On pages xii and xiii of *The British Pharmacopoeia* 1948, it is written: "Drugs in general use throughout the Empire are included, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Civil Research, Sub-Committee on the British Pharmacopoeia, substances and preparations having mainly a local use in particular parts of the Empire are omitted, in the expectation that such drugs will be the object of special action by the Government of the part of the Empire concerned."

This Sub-Committee also suggested that "Where it is desired that official recognition should be given in any part of the Empire to any local drugs or local substitutes . . . this should be left to the Governments concerned, which, by means of Supplements or Addenda, to

which they may accord the necessary sanction, can meet any local requirements or introduce any modifications or alternatives desired." (*The British Pharmacopoeia* 1932, pp. xii, xliii.)

Australian Standards

Have we, on this side of the world, a book or books of standards to fill these admitted gaps? In the State of Victoria, the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary has received legal recognition, but the answer for the rest of Australia and New Zealand is an unequivocal "No."

Is the A.P.F. in its present form acceptable as a legal standard or, if not, what modifications are necessary to make it acceptable? At the 1946 meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, E. F. Lipsham advocated a publication similar to the Canadian Formulary, 1933, where only part of the book was "intended to be official." In the 1955 A.P.F. a Monograph Section defines standards for drugs not found in the B.P. or B.P.C. This is potentially a most important section and one for which, in an expanded form, legal recognition might be sought.

I think, however, that the section should be given another name—perhaps it might be called the Australian Pharmacopoeial Supplement—and extended so that those formulas in the B.P. and B.P.C. which need modification for our climate or habits may be represented. Those deviations from the B.P.C. which are of less importance should be eliminated by bringing A.P.F. formulas into line with the Codex.

If the need for this simplification is recognised, it fixes fairly definitely the frequency with which a new edition of the A.P.F. should be published. It should follow publication of a new B.P.C. as closely as possible, and preferably the two books should become official at the same time. Whether or not an addendum to the A.P.F. should be issued to correspond with the B.P.C. Supplement is of much less importance.

Inconsistencies due to duplications of titles and their consequent complications are not a new problem. Just over 100 years ago "The Pharmaceutical Journal" (in 1855) listed inconsistencies between the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopoeias "which might lead

* The International Pharmacopoeia and some facets of parenteral solutions might well be placed in this category, but they are programmed for discussion at other sessions of this Section and will not be considered this morning.

to serious or fatal results." The Medical Council Act 1862, required The British Pharmacopoeia to supersede the above-mentioned Pharmacopoeias and the first edition of the British Pharmacopoeia was published two years later.

And in the preface to the first edition of "The Pharmacopoeias of Thirty of the London Hospitals," published in 1863, Squire suggested "to the different hospital authorities, when preparing new editions of their respective Pharmacopoeias, whether it would not be advisable to modify many of their formulae so as to assimilate them to those of a like nature in the British Pharmacopoeia, and thus simplify and reduce the number of compound drugs."

At the present time requests to compilers of Australian hospital formularies to bring their formulas into line with those in the A.P.F. are meeting with some success. But inconsistencies which exist between the A.P.F. and the B.P.C. seem to me to be much more serious. A plea has been previously made (1950) for more uniformity between formulas in these two books. Some progress in this direction was made in the 8th A.P.F., but anomalies of this type still exist, and unnecessarily complicate work in the pharmacy and in the physician's office.

I do not suggest that we accept, without critical examination, Codex formulas which have been designed for a climate very different from our own. I do suggest that we should not condone changes for the sake of change. If a modification is not considered sufficiently important to warrant a place in the Pharmacopoeial Supplement for which legal status might be sought, then it should not be included at all.

The use of A.P.F. preparations by an increasing number of hospitals will also help to reduce the multiplicity of formulas in general use. It is realised that the A.P.F. could not provide a selection which would completely satisfy the desires of the medical staff of all hospitals, and that these hospitals would still issue small supplements to the A.P.F. as has been done by the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital. The large number of man-hours required to compile a formulary is the main reason for the delays in publishing the infrequent editions of hospital pharmacopoeias, most of which are out of date for about (and I guess a rough average) 80 per cent. of their life. A.P.F. formulas would also provide a more satisfactory basis for prescribing under the Pensioners' Medical Scheme than the present Government Formulary.

At present the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary is compiled by voluntary labour—many hours of voluntary labour. Such an arrangement should not be necessary, particularly when it is realised that the Commonwealth Department of Health has made much use of the formulary for various health schemes. Likewise Government hospitals in the various States use it as they wish. The Commonwealth Government should be approached by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand to make available sufficient money for the production of the Australian Formulary by a full-time editor and a small staff.

Duplication by B.P.C.

At present, much of the material published in the British Pharmacopoeia is duplicated in the B.P.C. The American National Formulary, which in some ways corresponds with the British Pharmaceutical Codex, does not duplicate material included in the United States Pharmacopoeia. If such a practice was followed by the compilers of the British Codex, much space would be saved.

The following arrangements are possible alternatives:

(a) The B.P.C. would include shortened monographs for such substances, giving the information on actions and uses as at present, but excluding material which is in the B.P.; or

(b) Pharmacopoeial substances would not be represented in the Codex. It is possible that the Pharmacopoeia Commission would not include the informative section on actions and uses, but another American practice of indicating a category for each drug might suffice, complete information being recorded in The Extra Pharmacopoeia.

Space saved might be used to give more information on strengths of preparations for external use, on children's doses, and on solubilities and stabilities of official chemicals in various solvents. Further, it might be possible to retain standards for some of the large number of substances and preparations which The Pharmaceutical Journal" (1956) says "although omitted from current editions of the Pharmacopoeia and the Codex, still enter largely into the export market."

Inclusions and Deletions

The United States Pharmacopoeia says: "... the Pharmacopoeia must reflect with fidelity the best practices of medicine and pharmacy in providing standards of purity and potency for drugs of established merit and indispensability." The frequency with which the various pharmacopoeias and their addenda are now issued, results in rapid change. The many new drugs which are considered worthy of pharmacopoeial status necessitate many deletions; a policy of ruthless exclusion is essential if the British Pharmacopoeia is to remain a usable size.

Many of the deletions are of crude vegetable drugs, and they have, no doubt, been rejected with good reason, but there seems to be a one-sided tendency to discard this type of drug and leave chemical substances of comparable usefulness untouched. Many chemicals might also be deleted.

Most pharmacologists would say without hesitation that bromides have been much over-rated in the past. Some would go much further. How then can the retention of both sodium and potassium bromides be justified? The two magnesium oxides and the two carbonates form another group of inorganic chemicals which might be pruned to advantage. One carbonate, intermediate in nature between those at present official, would satisfy most needs as well as, or better than, those at present available.

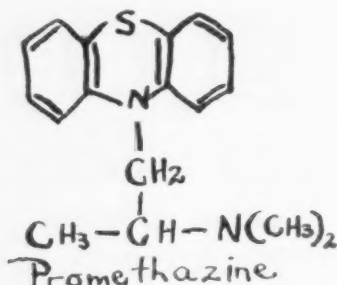
The organic medicinal Iodophthalein is still official even though the more favoured and less toxic Pheniodol is included. And why retain monographs for Adrenaline and Solution of Adrenaline Hydrochloride when Adrenaline Acid Tartrate is included and used to prepare the Injection of Adrenaline?

On the other hand, the monographs for Senna Fruit and Senna Leaf may be quoted as an example of the over-representation of a crude vegetable drug. Fairbairn and Michaels (1950) presented much evidence to show that the official liquid extract and syrup of senna are not satisfactory preparations; all of the active principles are not extracted and the galenicals are not stable. Recent lists indicate that the B.P. 1958 will delete the liquid extract and the syrup in favour of a tablet of senna; but it would seem that both Senna Fruit and Senna Leaf will remain.

Approved Names and Pronunciations

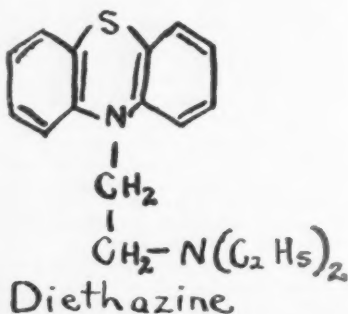
The use of a large and increasing number of complex organic chemicals in medicine and pharmacy has led to the selection of shorter names which are approved by the Pharmacopoeia Commission and used as the main pharmacopoeial name; description by the usual chemical nomenclature is not practicable. Some of the approved names have been subjected to criticism, but in the main this criticism has not been supported by satisfactory alternative names which are also shorter and easier to remember, to pronounce, and to spell.

It is recognised that the practice of conferring approved names has limitations and disadvantages. For example, the names Diethazine, Ethopropazine and Promethazine do not indicate the close chemical relationship between these three phenothiazine derivatives.



Similarly the approved names Bemegride and Glutethimide might be expected to represent quite dissimilar substances. In fact they represent $\beta:\beta$ methylethylglutarimide and $\alpha:\alpha$ ethylphenylglutarimide respectively.

A more valid criticism is that the official names selected by authorities in various countries are not identical. For example, one would expect sufficient liaison between the appropriate authorities in Great Britain and the United States to prevent the substance known to us as Mustine Hydrochloride being included in the U.S. National Formulary as Merchlorothamine. On the other hand, the British Pharmacopoeia Commission has accepted the American name Benzalkonium even though a closely related chemical with similar uses has been



included in British lists as Cetrimide for several years.

In October, 1953, the Chronicle of the World Health Organisation said: "... there is a need to avoid the confusion which arises when different non-proprietary names come into use for the same medicinal substance. This multiplicity of names can be the source of difficulties in the daily work of the physician, the pharmacist, as well as therapeutic research throughout the world." Approval of non-proprietary names for international use by the W.H.O. Expert Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeias might help (in time) to eliminate such inconsistencies so long as lists of names are issued promptly and at frequent intervals.

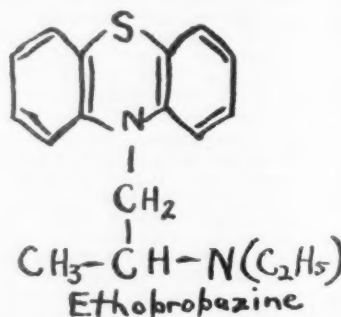
Some of the approved names are subjected to varying pronunciations and it is often difficult or impossible to say with certainty which are correct and which are wrong; often an alternative pronunciation makes the name almost unrecognisable. For example, which syllable should be emphasised in the word Acetarsol?

Should the third syllable be stressed to indicate the chemical character of the substance? Tēs-tō-stēr'ōne would, by similar reasoning, be the preferred pronunciation for this androgenic steroid. In my experience, the alternative pronunciations, with the emphasis on the second syllables are more common. Such thoughts apply (to a lesser extent) to some of the older drugs also: examples are hamamelis and chrysarobin. There are various simple and satisfactory ways in which the Pharmacopoeia might indicate **one correct** pronunciation for each of these names and decide for us all where the accent should be.

Standards for Tablets

The British Pharmacopoeia controls the uniformity of weight of tablets within a batch so that, in conjunction with the assay, the amount of medicament(s) in a single tablet is controlled. It does not set out to control the variation in size and shape which occurs in tablets issued by different manufacturers. Such control of size and shape would simplify matters for the pharmacist in both retail and hospital practice.

Hampshire (1948), speaking on the B.P. 1948, said: "Although much work has been done on the uniformity of tablet size, it was thought inadvisable to intro-



duce standards at the present time because of the great inconvenience and expense which would be caused." A. N. Smith (1949) has suggested that this difficulty could be met "by allowing a tolerance of 1/64th inch above or below the standard diameter." Cooper (1956), whilst putting forward the manufacturers' view on the colouring of tablets, also mentions additional limitations on diameter and thickness. He wrote, "The Pharmacopoeia can best defend the special position it holds by remaining a book of tests and standards. Only those properties which determine the identity, potency and activity of drugs selected for inclusion should be on the agenda of the Commission. From limitations on colour to additional limitations on diameter, thickness, markings and density is not far-fetched. The benefit of such restrictions to the patient and the public health is difficult to see."

A representative of the Drug Houses of Australia has, however, seen the benefit of such limitations. In a paper to the Brisbane meeting of this Section, P. A. Berry (1951) spoke on the standardisation of compressed tablets, and said: "Confusion obviously arose when some of the small States ordered supplies of certain tablets from the Eastern States, only to find that a tablet of specified dosage varies in size depending on the source of supply. Apart from the doubts must arise the dispenser's mind, is the the more serious concern caused to the patient who naturally thinks a mistake has been made."

A compromise which possibly should not be necessary, but which might provide a satisfactory **first step**, would

be to lay down in the next addition of the Pharmacopoeia relatively wide limits for final weight and diameter, it being made quite clear that median figures are preferred and that they will be approached in future editions. The important thing, it seems to me, is that the problem should be tackled now.

A related problem about which it is apparently too late to take any effective action is the colouring of tablets. Coloured tablet coatings do not present any technical difficulties to large-scale manufacturers and are, without doubt, here to stay, with or without official sanction. But let us be quite clear about the disadvantages of tablet colourings. H. Berry (1953) has said: "In spite of pressure, the Commission have resisted the suggestion that colour should be permitted in tablet-coatings. I think it was wise to do so, for colour is no protection against misuse and accidents. It is apt to become associated with one particular drug so that it actually can become a menace. The introduction of colour would create a slippery slope leading ultimately to the embarrassment of trying to standardise shades of the same colour."

New Methods of Drug Presentation

The conventional tablet has been modified by certain manufacturers to prolong the action of some drugs. In one case, a sugar-coated tablet contains a certain dose of a drug and also an inner specially-coated core enclosing a second dose of the same medicament. This core resists disintegration for several hours before releasing the second dose as the effect of the first begins to wear off.

Another new dosage form uses a similar idea. Granules each containing a part of a dose of a drug are treated with coatings of various thickness and so disintegrate at different rates. When these granules are judiciously mixed the therapeutic effect of one dose may be extended over a considerable time. The small scale production of uncoated granules from sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and liquid glucose has been described by J. A. Berry (1956) and seems to present no difficulties.

Our interest in these preparations today lies in the possibility that these or similar dosage forms may be included in official books. A pre-requisite to this state of affairs would seem to be the endorsement by the B.P. or perhaps, more appropriately, by the B.P.C., of a satisfactory method, or methods, for enteric coating granules, tablets and capsules. Our present knowledge of such methods is fragmentary and no procedures uniformly suitable for use in the dispensing laboratory have been described. Glutoid capsules would seem to be satisfactory for small-scale work provided the progressive action of the formalin on the gelatin capsules can be arrested or appreciably retarded. Preliminary in vivo tests with human subjects suggest that a stop bath of ammonia may provide a practicable system of controlling the disintegration time.

Absorption of ephedrine on to sulphonate cation exchange resins has been suggested by Chaundhry and Saunders (1956) as a means of prolonging the effects of this medicament. It is reasonable to suppose that this method might be applied to other drugs.

Another dosage form which has recently received some publicity is the presentation of drugs in "lollipops" or "candies." Before discussing their (potential) uses it may be desirable to consider for a moment whether this type of medication should be discouraged on the grounds of undue danger to young children.

In reply to a question about "the dangers of attractive pills which resembled sweets," Simpson (1956), at a recent meeting of the British Medical Association, produced samples of pills indistinguishable from sweets. He "thought it little short of scandalous" that this should be allowed.

Certain safeguards have been suggested for tablets—

that special containers be used, or that a sub-emetic dose of emetine or a similar substance be included in the coat of each tablet; but they are not generally applicable to other forms of medication. The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, or the Pharmaceutical Societies in each State might in conjunction with associated organisations and with the National Safety Council, sponsor a film (or other advertising matter) to indicate the dangers inherent in improperly stored medicinals and to emphasise the need for proper care and the use of correct methods. Children should not be denied palatable forms of medication solely because some parents or guardians may be careless about their storage.

Young children are unable to swallow tablets, so this usually acceptable form of treatment must be passed over; the best alternative is usually an adequately flavoured liquid medicine. In some cases medicated candies may be preferred. Whittet (1955) has described an anaesthetic "lollipop" which is sucked to anaesthetise the mouth and throat before bronchoscopy or gastroscopy. Another use which suggests itself is the presentation of the bronchodilator isoprenaline (and possibly other substances effective sublingually) to young children who cannot be induced to suck tablets; it is unreasonable to expect that tablets of such substances be kept under the child's tongue.

The proposed inclusion of injections of radio-isotopes in the next Pharmacopoeia, whilst not introducing a new dosage form, necessitates new techniques and requires that the teaching of this aspect of physical chemistry be reviewed. As the number of persons with sufficient knowledge to use radio-isotopes increases, it may be found permissible and desirable to have these distributed by properly equipped pharmacies and pharmacy departments. Present-day students should be made familiar with the equipment and techniques needed to handle radio-isotopes at varying levels of activity.

Pharmaceutical Adjuncts

Present-day proprietary medicines are formulated with a variety of thickeners, emulgents, solubilisers, vehicles and flavours, many of which are not included in current pharmacopoeias. It is obviously not desirable to include all of these in the main books of standards, but some of them are much superior to their official counterparts, and are of equally wide or wider application.

In particular the pharmacopoeial range of flavours is quite inadequate and outmoded. It may be said that most physicians never ask for non-official flavours, and little use has been made of them. The manufacturers, however, use them and it will be readily admitted that the proprietary medicine is often prescribed because it tastes better than the extemporaneous prescription which would otherwise be written. Perhaps if medical students were given more information on the properties of new flavourings and less detail on the techniques of making emulsions, ointments, etc., it would induce them to write adequately flavoured "tailor-made" prescriptions. And perhaps pharmacy students might spend more hours investigating the "covering powers" of new flavourings.

The B.P. has not added to or replaced the official flavours (at least to any appreciable extent) for the last twenty-five years. Whilst it is understandable that the Pharmacopoeia Commission should be more concerned with standards for important therapeutic agents than with the evaluation of the pros and cons of various flavourings, it raises the question: "Is the B.P. the best place for things of this type?" and "Would it be better to delete from the Pharmacopoeia and include in the B.P.C. the monographs for flavouring agents (lemon, orange, etc.), colouring matter (cochineal) and other pharmaceutical adjuncts such as acacia, cetostearyl alcohol and the like?"

Conclusion

I should in conclusion endeavour to correlate some of the random suggestions relating to the policies and scope of the various pharmacopoeias and formularies.

It has been suggested that the British Pharmacopoeia might include information relating to pharmaceutical and chemical stability and actions and uses in its monographs—perhaps in smaller type to distinguish it from the material which constitutes the standards for the drug—and so make completely unnecessary the duplication of many monographs in the B.P.C. The need for extra space involved in such additions might be offset by omitting monographs for the various pharmaceutical adjuncts and accepting, where necessary, the standards of the B.P.C. for such articles as Anise Oil, Vanillin, Beeswax and Tragacanth.

A request for uniformity between the formulas and standards of the B.P.C. and the A.P.F. has also been made. Those changes which are considered essential should be included in an Australian Pharmacopoeial Supplement or Australian Pharmacopoeia—call it what you will—for which legal status would be sought. Other sections would not be official. Adoption by individual

hospitals of the General Section, supplemented if necessary, by short local lists issued to meet the habits of their medical practitioners, would reduce the confusion resulting from unnecessary duplication and out-of-date hospital formularies.

The evolution of an Australian Pharmacopoeia from the present Monograph Section of the A.P.F. should not necessitate any very great changes. The present seems an appropriate time to approach the various Departments of Health with a view to implementing this change.

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The Stability of Certain Preparations of Acetylsalicylic Acid

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Aspirin continues to be a widely used drug. In water it hydrolyses to acetic and salicylic acids: the pharmacological action of aspirin is possibly not identical with that of salicylic acid (vide United States Dispensatory, 1950, p. 1093, and British Pharmaceutical Codex, p. 703) and the latter is certainly more likely to produce gastric irritation.

Many references give information—it is however not complete and at times contradictory. In the case of aspirin solutions it is accepted that breakdown is rapid. Finemore and Gorringer (1930) have determined breakdown rates in acetate and citrate solutions and these have been confirmed by others. Similar information was not found on the stability of other soluble forms.

Of suspensions, the same workers reported that with mixtures prepared using 20 grains per fluid ounce of both aspirin and compound powder of tragacanth "practically no hydrolysis takes place in seven days and so far as pharmaceutical requirements are concerned the mixture is entirely satisfactory." They did not claim it was superior to other suspensions. The British Pharmaceutical Codex Revision Committee (Cornfield, 1933) were satisfied that in a suspension of acetylsalicylic acid in water not more than 2% hydrolysed in ten days. The United States Dispensatory, 1950, states that in pure water complete decomposition occurs in 100 days.

It has generally been the practice in dispensing to avoid acids in preparations containing aspirin, in particular to avoid the use of caffeine citrate and acidic flavours such as lemon syrup B.P. There is not agreement on the need to do so.

Hoffmann (1929) in examining aspirin tablets, broke them up with 4-Normal sulphuric acid to prevent hydrolysis. Morton (1933) said that aspirin must dissolve before it can hydrolyse and that neutral solutions were most stable whilst the rate of hydrolysis was much in-

creased in acid solutions. Coplans and Green (1935) reported that hydrolysis of dry calcium and magnesium acetylsalicylates rapidly increases when the percentage of free salicylic acid reaches 1% or over and that acetic acid also accelerates the rate of hydrolysis. The B.P.C. 1934 used lemon syrup in its Compound Aspirin Mixture—the mixture has since been deleted. The Extra Pharmacopoeia 1952 states that aspirin is incompatible with free acids (and free alkalis), the United States Dispensatory that acids hasten hydrolysis.

Edwards (1950 and 1952) investigated very weak aqueous solutions of aspirin and found hydrolysis was catalysed quite appreciably by pH values below 1.2 and strongly by values above 10, that the rate was approximately constant from pH 5 to 8, but that there was a pronounced minimum at 2.5. It is interesting to note that in his second series he used citric acid in his buffer at pH 2.5.

Investigations were carried out on both solutions and suspensions of aspirin—they are reported separately.

ASPIRIN SOLUTIONS

A number of aspirin solutions were prepared each containing 40 grains of aspirin, the additional ingredients listed below and finally water to 2 fl. oz.

- (1) 80 grains of sodium acetate.
- (2) 80 grains of sodium acetate and 30 minims of acetic acid B.P.
- (3) 80 grains of sodium acetate and 60 minims of acetic acid B.P.
- (4) 80 grains of potassium citrate.
- (5) 80 grains of potassium citrate and 2½ grains of citric acid.
- (6) 10 grains of calcium hydroxide.

TABLE I
Aspirin Solutions

Sample	pH	0 hrs.	Appearance 24 hrs.	96 hrs.	% Aspirin 1 day	Hydrolysed 4 days	7 days
1 (sod. acet.)	5.1					26%	40%
2 (1 + acetic ac.)	4.7				9%		
3 (1 + acetic ac.)	4.6	Ppt.	Ppt.	Ppt.	6%		
4 (pot. cit.)	5.2				8%	17%	27.5%
5 (4 + citric ac.)	5.0	Ppt.			7.5%	15%	27%
6 (calc. hydrox.)	5.5				23%	40%	53%
7 (6 + citric ac.)	4.7	Ppt.	Ppt.	Ppt.	18%		
8 (sod. phosph.)	6.8				8.3%	21%	30%
9 (8 + phosph. ac.)	6.0					25%	33%
10 (8 + phosph. ac.)	5.2				6%	15%	28%

- (7) 10 grains of calcium hydroxide and 2 grains of citric acid.
 (8) 80 grains of sodium phosphate.
 (9) 80 grains of sodium phosphate and 90 minims of dilute phosphoric acid.
 (10) 80 grains of sodium phosphate and 180 minims of dilute phosphoric acid.

The pH of the solutions was taken at the time of manufacture, using narrow range indicator papers.

The solutions were stored at room temperature and pH was taken at further intervals during the following several days, but no changes could be reliably detected by the method used. The physical appearance of the solution was noted and the extent of aspirin hydrolysis determined using Procedures A and B described in the Appendix. These are modifications of the method used by Edwards, Gore, Rapson and Taylor (1955).

During this series trouble was experienced with certain of the estimations using benzene extraction, principally it is felt due to insufficiently careful washing; this accounts for two of the blank spaces. In other cases the formula was pharmaceutically unsatisfactory and determinations of free salicylate were not attempted.

Results obtained are shown in Table I.

Solution in the phosphate was very slow—it became much faster when the acid was added. All phosphate solutions showed a slight turbidity and a very fine light precipitate on standing. These were shaken before samples were taken.

The other precipitates (in mixtures 2, 3 and 7) were crystalline; the supernatant liquid only was taken for testing.

The average daily temperatures for the days of the test determined by averaging the 3-hourly temperatures recorded at the Adelaide Weather Bureau varied from 47 deg. F. to 54 deg. F., averaging 50 deg. F. (10 deg. C.). The average temperature of the mixtures stored inside would probably have been slightly higher.

It was felt that certain conclusions could reasonably be drawn:

- (1) A vehicle not more acid than pH 5 appears necessary to keep aspirin in solution.
- (2) The rate of hydrolysis was broadly similar in potassium citrate and sodium phosphate solutions, appreciably greater in sodium acetate and greatest when dissolved by calcium hydroxide.
- (3) The addition of acids in the case of the citrate and phosphate solutions did not produce much change.

A further series was prepared each containing 40 grains of aspirin finally diluted to 2 fl. oz. with the following additional ingredients.

- (11) 80 grains of potassium citrate.
- (12) As (11). In No. 11 the aspirin was dissolved in diluted potassium citrate solution; in No. 12 the two solids were mixed, dampened, allowed to stand for 10 minutes and then diluted with further water. It has been reported that the latter procedure increases hydrolysis.
- (13) 80 grains of sodium phosphate.
- (14) 80 grains of sodium phosphate and 180 minims of dilute phosphoric acid.
- (15) $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of solution of ammonium acetate.
- (16) $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of solution of ammonium acetate and 20 grains of ammonium chloride.
- (17) 80 grains of sodium acetate.
- (18) 44 grains of calcium hydroxide.
- (19) 44 grains of calcium hydroxide and 20 grains of ammonium chloride.

pH of the solutions were determined as before and the salicylate content estimated after 1, 4 and 7 days.

Results obtained are shown in Table II.

TABLE II
Aspirin Solutions

Sample	pH	% Aspirin Hydrolysed		
		1 day	4 days	7 days
11 (pot. cit.)	5.3	6	21	25
12 (pot. cit. paste)	5.3	7	21	28
13 (sod. phosph.)	6.7	7	21	39
14 (13 + phosph. ac.)	5.2	7	21	39
15 (ammon. acet.)	?? 5.5	9	27	39
16 (15 + ammon. chlorid.) ?? 5.5		9	25	39
17 (sod. acet.)	5.3	8	29	43
18 (calc. hydrox.)	5.5	32	50	56
19 (18 + ammon. chlorid.) ? 5.8		30	46	57

No precipitation occurred in any of these mixtures beyond the cloudiness previously noted with the phosphates. These were again shaken before sampling.

Daily mean temperatures over this period estimated as before ranged from 49 deg. F. to 54 deg. F., with an average of 51 deg. F. (10.5 deg. C.).

This series roughly confirmed the first.

From the two series it is felt the following observations can reasonably be made:

- (1) In all solutions tested the rate of hydrolysis is so high that they must be regarded as not satisfactory for the presentation of aspirin when an unhydrolysed product is desired.
- (2) Potassium citrate solutions are most stable, those using calcium hydroxide are least stable, those using acetates or phosphates are intermediate, but the phosphate mixtures are pharmaceutically unsatisfactory.

- (3) The addition to potassium citrate/aspirin solutions of citric acid equivalent to 60 minims of syrup of lemon/fl. oz. does not appear to increase hydrolysis, but in view of the likelihood of causing precipitation does not appear desirable for routine dispensing.
- (4) There appears to be no greater hydrolysis when aspirin and potassium citrate are allowed to stand for some time as a paste, than when the aspirin is dissolved in a previously formed dilute solution of the potassium citrate.

ASPIRIN SUSPENSIONS

Six aspirin suspensions were prepared as under; each contained 40 grains of aspirin finally diluted with water to 2 fl. oz. with the following extra ingredients incorporated:

- (1) Nothing extra.
- (2) 2½ grains of citric acid (equivalent to ¼ fl. oz. of Syrup of lemon).
- (3) 20 minims of acetic acid B.P.
- (4) 20 grains of compound powder of tragacanth.
- (5) 20 grains of kaolin.
- (6) 12 grains of bentonite (B.P. grade).

In Nos. 4 to 6 the aspirin was well suspended, in No. 5 it was satisfactory when fresh, but after standing and shaking several times the aspirin "floated" badly. It floated also in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 6 (bentonite) developed a reddish colour. The pH of the mixtures was determined: they were stored at room temperature and the salicylate content was determined after 1, 3, 7 and 15 days, using Procedures C and D as described in the Appendix.

Results obtained are shown in Table III.

TABLE III

Sample	pH	1 day	% Aspirin Hydrolysed		
			3 days	7 days	15 days
1 (—)	3.4	0.13	0.31	0.80	1.25
2 (Citric Acid)	2.5	0.13	0.36	0.61	0.94
3 (Acetic Ac.)	3.1	0.14	0.33	0.86	1.15
4 (P.T.Co.)	3.4	0.25	0.43	1.1	2.26
5 (Kaolin)	3.4	0.25	0.50	0.86	1.25
6 (Bentonite)	*	0.17	0.74	0.80	3.39

* It was not possible to get a satisfactory colour on the indicator paper.

Average daily temperatures over this period again determined as previously, ranged from 49 deg. F. to 54 deg. F., with an average over the period of 51 deg. F. (10.5 deg. C.). From the results the following are observed:

- (1) Aspirin suspensions are appreciably acidic.
- (2) Hydrolysis of aspirin in suspension is much less than of dissolved aspirin.
- (3) Bentonite and kaolin are pharmaceutically unsatisfactory as suspending agents for aspirin.

- (4) Aspirin suspended by compound powder of tragacanth hydrolyses at a greater rate than a simple aspirin/water mixture—a factor here is probably the more effective "wetting" of the aspirin by the compound powder of tragacanth: this idea is supported by the hydrolysis rate of the kaolin suspension which was comparable with that using compound powder of tragacanth when the aspirin was suspended, but similar to the aspirin/water mixture after it "floated."
- (5) The addition of acetic acid produced no effect.
- (6) The addition of citric acid appeared to reduce hydrolysis.

A further series of aspirin suspensions was prepared as under. Each one contained 120 gr. of aspirin and 360 minims of syrup and was finally diluted with water to 6 fl. oz. with the following ingredients incorporated.

- (7) 60 grains of compound powder of tragacanth.
- (8) 60 grains of compound powder of tragacanth and 8½ gr. of citric acid. (This is the amount present in ¼ fl. oz. of syrup of lemon B.P.)
- (9) 9 grains of tragacanth (amount in 60 grains of compound powder of tragacanth).
- (10) ¼ fl. oz. of methyl cellulose mucilage A.C.H.P. (4%).
- (11) ¼ fl. oz. of sodium alginate mucilage A.C.H.P. (2½%).
- (12) 1½ fl. oz. of Promulsin mucilage A.C.H.P. (2½%).
- (13) 150 grains of Unemul.
- (14) 100 grains of a partially inactivated aluminium hydroxide paste* adjusted to the same total solids content as Unemul.

Each was divided into 2 parts: one was stored in an incubator at 25.5 deg. C., the other at room temperature. Salicylate content was determined after 1, 3, 7 and 15 days. Procedure C was used for samples 7, 9, 10, 13 and 14, and Procedure D for sample 8. Average daily temperatures determined as previously ranged from 48 deg. F. to 58 deg. F., with an average of 53 deg. F. (12 deg. C.).

No. 11 (sod. alginate) had a large amount of "floating" aspirin.

No. 12 (Promulsin) had a very granular appearance. Both of these were regarded as pharmaceutically unsatisfactory mixtures and were not investigated further.

No. 10 (methyl cellulose) displayed considerable frothing on shaking which would have made accurate measuring of doses difficult; it was also thought that the aspirin which settled out from this mixture was a little more difficult to re-distribute than was the case with the other mixtures.

Results obtained are shown in Table IV.

It was felt the following conclusions could be formed.

- (1) Of the suspending agents tested sodium alginate and Promulsin did not give pharmaceutically satisfactory suspensions. Unemul did not show any advantages over the usual compound powder

* 25% of the aluminium present dissolved in N/20 sulphuric acid in 3 hours at 37 deg. C.

TABLE—IV — ASPIRIN SUSPENSIONS

Sample	% Aspirin Hydrolysed				% Aspirin Hydrolysed			
	1 day	3 days	7 days	15 days	1 day	3 days	7 days	15 days
7 (P. Trag. Co.)	0.37	0.66	1.2	2.9	0.74	1.5	3.6	7.2
8 (P. Trag. Co.) (Ac. Citric)	0.20	0.46	0.77	1.5	0.46	1.0	2.3	4.6
9 (Trag.)	0.31	0.57	1.1	2.5	0.63	1.3	3.2	6.9
10 (Methyl Cell.)	0.23	0.46	1.1	2.0	0.51	1.1	2.7	5.7
13 (Inact. Al (OH) ₃ Paste)	0.34	0.66	1.4	3.6	0.63	1.9	5.3	10.6
14 (Al(OH) ₃)	1.9	4.6	9.1		3.2	9.1	17.1	

of tragacanth, is less convenient to use, and at higher temperatures gave greater hydrolysis over the longer periods. The partially inactivated aluminium hydroxide gave a much higher hydrolysis rate. Of the other three tested, hydrolysis was greatest with compound powder of tragacanth, least with methyl cellulose and intermediate with tragacanth; methyl cellulose suffers from certain pharmaceutical disadvantages.

- (2) Increase of storage temperature from 12 deg. C. to 25.5 deg. C. approximately doubled the hydrolysis rate in the earlier stages and trebled it on longer standing; this supports the contention that increase of acetic (or salicylic) acid above a certain concentration speeds hydrolysis.
- (3) The rate of hydrolysis in suspension using compound powder of tragacanth was considerably reduced by adding citric acid equivalent to 1 fluid drachm per ounce of lemon syrup B.P.

Practically, this is possibly the most important observation made; if it is accepted, then B.P. syrup of lemon containing citric acid is preferable to plain syrup in aspirin suspensions and, though this is not determined, almost certainly preferable to other neutral syrups. It strongly suggests also that at least from the point of aspirin stability caffeine citrate may be preferable to other forms of caffeine in aspirin suspensions.

These results suggest further tests which it is hoped to carry out at a later date.

SUMMARY

1. The contradictory nature of reports on aspirin hydrolysis have been noted.

2. Certain aspirin solutions and suspensions have been examined particularly with regard to hydrolysis rates.

This work was carried out in the laboratories conducted jointly by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia and The University of Adelaide.

The author wishes to express his thanks to the Senior Lecturer and to his colleague, R. A. Anderson, for assistance provided.

APPENDIX

Determination of Free Salicylate

PROCEDURE A—

Reagents: Acid solution of ferric alum B.P.; buffer solution of approx. 0.08 molar acetic acid and 0.32 molar ammonium monochloro-acetate adjusted by adding acetic acid or ammonia to have pH of 2.95 as near as could be determined with indicator paper; an 0.01% aqueous solution of salicylic acid prepared as B.P.

Method: Into a 50 ml. Nessler glass was placed 5 ml. of each buffer solution and acid solution of ferric alum with water to give a volume of approx. 40 ml. The aspirin solution was accurately diluted 50 times with distilled water and accurately measured quantities of the dilution were added to the Nessler glasses until a sufficient colour intensity was obtained. The contents were diluted to 50 ml., mixed and used to fill 3 Lovibond 1 cm. cells. These were placed together in a Lovibond Tintometer and matched for colour value. The concentration of salicylate in the Nessler glass and so in the original aspirin solution was determined by reference to colours obtained using the same procedure, but varying amounts of the 0.01% salicylic acid solution in place of diluted aspirin solutions. This procedure was used for samples (1), (2), (3) and (6). It cannot be used in the presence of citrate or phosphate.

PROCEDURE B—

Reagents: As for procedure A, plus benzene tested not to give a colour with the mixed buffer and iron solutions, nor to prevent the formation of colour on addition of salicylic acid.

Method: A 50 times dilution of the aspirin solution was prepared as before. Quantities of this guessed to be suitable were accurately measured and transferred to a separating funnel containing 5 ml. of buffer solution. This mixture was extracted with 4 successive 10 ml. lots of benzene. A mixture of 5 ml. of each acid solution of ferric alum and buffer was diluted to 45 ml. with water and successive quantities of this were used to extract the mixed benzene portions; extraction was continued until colour no longer formed in the aqueous section. All aqueous sections were mixed and diluted with water to 50 ml. The colour was determined as in Procedure A. The effectiveness of benzene extraction was established by carrying it out using known concentrations of salicylic acid. This procedure was used for samples (4), (5), (7), (8), (9), and (10).

PROCEDURE C—

Reagent: As used for Procedure A, plus alcohol tested not to give a colour with the mixed buffer and iron solutions, nor to prevent the formation of colour on addition of salicylic acid.

Method: Into a 50 M. Nessler glass was placed 5 ml. of each buffer solution and acid solution of ferric alum with water to give a volume of approximately 40 ml. A small quantity of the aspirin mixture was diluted to 4 times its volume with alcohol, mixed and filtered. An accurately measured volume of the dilution was added to the Nessler glass to give a colour of satisfactory intensity. Sufficient 75% alcohol was added to make the volume of added liquid 10 ml. and the whole then diluted to 50 ml. with distilled water and mixed. Its colour was measured as before and the salicylate concentration determined by reference to standard colours prepared using in 50 ml., 5 ml. of each buffer solution and acid solution of ferric alum with 10 ml. of 75% alc. and known quantities of 0.01% salicylic acid solution. This procedure was used for mixtures (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6).

PROCEDURE D—

Reagents: As for Procedure C, plus benzene as used in Procedure B.

Method: A four times dilution (1 + 3) with alcohol was prepared and suitable quantities (diluted with water to lower the alcohol strength) were added to 5 ml. of buffer solution and extracted with benzene. Five benzene portions were used in this case on account of the higher volume of the aqueous phase. The benzene portions were extracted as before, but with a mixture of 5 ml. of each buffer and iron solutions diluted to about 35 ml. This was added to a Nessler glass already containing 10 ml. of 75% alcohol. It was finally made up to 50 ml. with water and colours were compared against standard colours formed as before, but containing in the 50 ml., 10 ml. of 75% alcohol.

This procedure was used for suspension No. 2.

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The Solubility of Salicylic Acid in Various Alcohol-Water Mixtures

Third Year Class in Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay at the University of Adelaide, 1956.

Arranged by A. E. Bowey, B.Sc., A.U.A., D.B.A., and Presented at A.N.Z.A.A.S. Dunedin Meeting

As a class exercise the 1956 third year class in Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay at the University of Adelaide on two different occasions determined the solubility of salicylic acid in water and various water/alcohol mixtures.

Procedure

From specific gravity determinations the strength was obtained of a commercial sample of "Absolute Alcohol" supplied by Commonwealth Sugar Refineries Ltd. This was carefully diluted to obtain the alcohol/water mixtures used.

A greater amount of salicylic acid than would dissolve was added to each solvent used. The containers were stored for approximately three weeks with frequent shaking. By that time many contained crystals of appreciable size caused by overnight drops in temperature: they were therefore assumed to be saturated at least at the lower temperatures to which they were exposed.

Four different strengths of alkali solution were prepared by diluting a very concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide with boiled-out distilled water and were standardised against salicylic acid using phenol red as indicator. Soda-lime air filters were used on the burettes.

On the morning of July 9 (virtually mid-winter) each solution of salicylic acid was titrated by two class members against the appropriate alkali solution in the same manner as used to standardise the alkali.

The solutions were not agitated: where necessary they were filtered; in other cases the supernatant liquid was drawn off, and provided no suspended matter could be seen it was used without filtration. The temperature in the laboratory at the time was 14.5 deg. C.

Where results from two students were substantially in agreement an average was taken; where there was disagreement titrations were repeated until satisfactory agreement was reached.

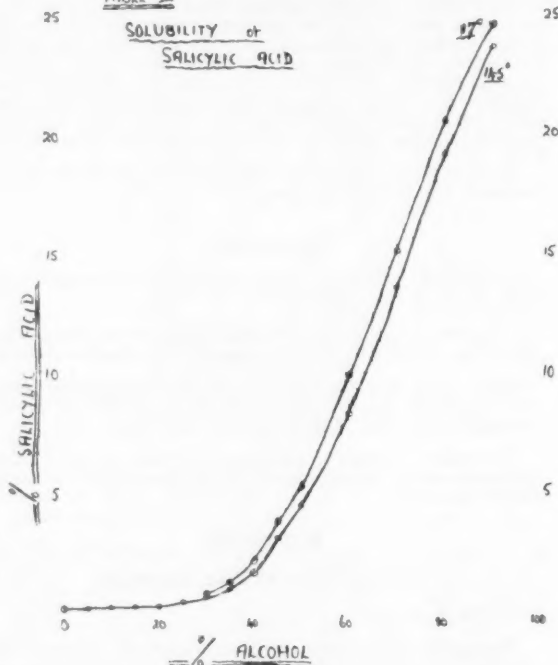
The acidity of the alcohol used was determined: it was not sufficient to affect any results obtained. To determine the extent if any to which solubility would change on standing due to esterification a 5 per cent. solution in 80 per cent. v/v alcohol was prepared: its strength was determined immediately and after three weeks: no change could be detected in that time; nor

was any smell of ethyl salicylate detected in any solution at any time. It is therefore assumed that under the conditions of the test esterification was negligible.

The solutions were stored until September 26th, by which time average temperatures were higher: they were then frequently shaken during one week and again titrated as before on October 3; the laboratory temperature that day was 17 deg. C.

Results obtained are set out in Tables I and II.

TABLE II



Discussion

The solubility of salicylic acid in alcohol/water mixtures has been determined at two temperatures.

The presence of alcohol to the extent of 10 per cent. v/v of the solvent has practically no effect. Increase in the range of from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent. of alcohol causes a steady increase of salicylic acid solubility, but to cover normal Australian winter temperatures a strength of 40 per cent. v/v alcohol seems necessary as a solvent for a 1 per cent. solution of salicylic acid. Thereafter further increase of alcohol strength rapidly increases solubility and 50 per cent. alcohol would be adequate for any concentration normally used in scalp lotions and similar preparations.

The third column of figures in Table I is interesting: it shows the relative extent to which solubility was increased in the various solvents by quite a slight increase in temperature: it reached a surprisingly high maximum in the range of 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. v/v alcohol and was very much lower in the concentrated alcohols.

Table I

Salicylic Acid Solubilities (as %)			
% Alcohol	14.5	17	C
(A)	(B)	(C)	B
0	0.15	0.18	1.20
5	0.16	0.20	1.25
10	0.18	0.22	1.22
15	0.21	0.31	1.48
20	0.26	0.36	1.39
25	0.38	0.50	1.32
30	0.57	0.78	1.37
35	0.92	1.21	1.32
40	1.65	2.08	1.26
45	3.05	3.79	1.24
50	4.45	5.23	1.18
60	8.3	9.9	1.19
70	13.6	15.1	1.11
80	19.2	20.6	1.07
90	23.7	24.6	1.04



The following statement on "Containers and Labels used in Dispensing" has been prepared by the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide. It was presented to Section O, A.N.Z.A.A.S., at the recent Dunedin Conference.

The Adelaide Pharmacy Department is well known for its valuable contributions in codifying dispensing and other procedures.

CONTAINERS AND LABELS USED IN DISPENSING

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING METHODS OF USE:

GROUP 1. TOPICAL USE

Medicaments which are applied locally.

This group is further subdivided into—

- (A) Medicaments applied to the skin, and
- (B) Medicaments applied to mucous membranes.

GROUP 2. INTERNAL USE

Medicaments which are swallowed or injected parenterally.

THE PACKAGING of all medicaments is carried out after due consideration of two factors. They are—

- (1) The physical form—liquid or solid, and
- (2) The potential danger of misuse by adults (young children are likely to misuse anything).

WARNINGS of Danger are given in two ways,—namely—

- (a) The selection of a container which is **distinguishable by touch**, and
- (b) The use of a label printed in **red ink**.

If the danger of misuse is not great, then smooth containers and labels printed in black or colour other than red are selected.

CONTAINERS USED IN DISPENSING

The danger of misuse is found to be greatest with liquid medicaments.

CONTAINERS AND LABELS FOR MEDICAMENTS FOR TOPICAL USE (GROUP 1)

Topical applications divide into two sub-groups:—

- A. **LIQUID FORMS:** Many of these are potentially dangerous because they are so easily mistaken for medicines to be swallowed.
- B. **SOLID FORMS:** Some of these are potentially dangerous if swallowed.

The delivery of all such medicaments therefore entails the selection of—

CONTAINER: POISON TYPE.

LABEL: Printed in red ink with the warning . . .

CAUTION: NOT TO BE TAKEN on top.

LIQUID FORMS:

Liquid Applications.
Enemas.
Irrigations.
Gargles which are not to be swallowed.
Mouth-washes.
Drops for topical use in the eye, ear or nose.
Eye-washes.
Lotions (some types).

These liquid medicaments are for use on mucous membranes and so carry **CAUTION! NOT TO BE TAKEN.**

Lotions (some types).
Liniments which are liquid.

Some lotions and all liquid liniments are applied to the skin and so carry two warning labels,
CAUTION! NOT TO BE TAKEN, and FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

SOLID FORMS:

Powders or crystalline drugs to be dissolved in water to make lotions.

Zinc Sulphate and Phenol-sulphonate (Sulphocarboxylate), Alum, etc.

Powders for the ear or nose.

Free iodine, anaesthetics.

Pessaries, suppositories, tablets, and the like which are not to be swallowed

Anaesthetics.
Arsenicals.
Mercurials.
Hormones.

NOTES—

1. Some of these forms are delivered in a wide-mouthed poison-type bottle (1 fl. oz. or similar).
2. Those containing arsenic or other highly potent poison are labelled with the word **POISON** in red as an additional warning.
3. The practising pharmacist may find examples which have not been specifically considered. He must then exercise his professional responsibility and select a container and label which will provide adequate safeguards to the patient. The maximum precautions provided for Bowman's paint as set out later may or may not be advisable.

TWO TYPES of narrow-mouthed bottles are therefore in common use. They are—

1. POISON-TYPE bottles for use when the contents are not to be swallowed.
2. CLEAR-GLASS bottles for use when the contents are to be taken by mouth (swallowed).

NOTE.—“POISON-TYPE” indicates a bottle which includes irregularities in at least part of the sides (or circumference).

These irregularities are usually small (ribbed), but fluted bottles are sometimes seen with sizes of 8 fl. oz. or over.

These irregularities or corrugations serve to warn the would-be consumer that he is holding a preparation which is NOT TO BE SWALLOWED.

“CLEAR-GLASS” indicates a bottle with plain or smooth sides (or circumference).

Plastic bottles are required to conform to these definitions.

LABELS USED IN DISPENSING

By law, labels must bear the name and address of the pharmacist. This information usually appears at the bottom of the label.

If more than one address appears on the label, then it is necessary to also show, either on the main label, or by means of an additional label, the particular address from which the medicine is sold.

The space above provides for the title of the medication and for specific directions either written or typed.

PRINTED LABELS

The warning of danger which is always associated with the use of red is the reason for the selection of RED INK for labels to be used on medicaments when their misuse is a potential hazard.

The use of this colour is of particular importance in the case of liquids. The warning should not be minimised by the use of other colours on the same label.

SOLID FORMS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE SWALLOWED BUT ARE NOT POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS

Powders to be applied to the skin

Dusting powders are supplied in cardboard canisters fitted with a perforated sprinkler top. A white slip label is selected.

Most of these medicaments are supplied in glass pots. Plastic (polythene) or aluminium canisters and collapsible tubes may sometimes be used, but the white slip label must be secured in some way as set out below.

Ointments.
Creams.

CONTAINERS AND LABELS FOR MEDICAMENTS WHICH ARE SWALLOWED (GROUP 2)

Both liquids and solids are delivered as follows:—

CONTAINER: SMOOTH TO TOUCH

(usually a glass bottle).

LABEL: Printed in black or similar dark colour other than red.

LIQUID FORMS (Labels kept ready)

Mixtures.
Gargles which are subsequently swallowed.

These liquid medicaments are labelled THE MIXTURE. (As a rule this title is already printed on the label.)

LIQUID FORMS (Labels not kept ready)

Draughts.
Linctuses.
Drops for internal use.

These liquid medicaments each have their specific method of use which is written on a white slip label.

SOLID FORMS (Labels not kept ready)

Capsules.
Pills
Tablets for internal use.

A white slip label is attached to either a special tablet bottle, a glass pot, or a plastic or aluminium canister. Some pharmacists may prefer to use a round label because it fits better.

Cachets.
Single-dose powders.

Special slide cardboard boxes (6, 12, 24) are of appropriate size to take a white slip label.

Powders for internal use.

Bulk powders for internal use are enclosed in glass pots or plastic, cardboard or aluminium canisters. The latter first need to be coated with resin; alternatively, the white slip label can be held in place with transparent tape.

(To be continued)

E. F. LIPSHAM.
A. E. BOWEY.
R. A. ANDERSON.
S. A. DOWNIE.

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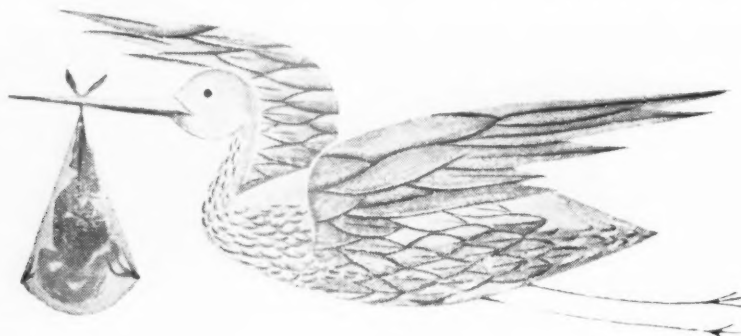
Dexasal will be specially featured in the DHA programme "Douglas Fairbanks Presents" on stations HSV-7 Melbourne and TCN-9 Sydney each Friday night at 8.30 p.m.

Now is the time to display and recommend Dexasal, to tie in with this heavy newspaper and TV promotion. Remember, Dexasal is "Chemists only" by contract with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

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specific vitamin-mineral formulations for specific indications



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in pregnancy

*to reduce the incidence of neonatal disease
to decrease the frequency of complications
during pregnancy
to increase the percentage of live births
to preserve maternal health*

Obron supplies the vitamins and minerals essential to a healthy pregnancy and the delivery of a well child, supplemented with sufficient calcium to meet the needs of mother and foetus.

Each OBRON capsule supplies:

Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous ¹	768 mg.
Ferrous Sulfate U.S.P.....	64.8 mg.
Vitamin A.....	5,000 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin D.....	400 U.S.P. Units
Vitamin B ₁ (Thiamine Hydrochloride)...	2 mg.
Vitamin B ₂ (Riboflavin).....	2 mg.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride.....	0.5 mg.
Ascorbic Acid.....	37.5 mg.
Niacinamide.....	20 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate.....	3 mg.
Cobalt (from Cobaltous Sulfate).....	0.033 mg.
Copper (from Cupric Sulfate).....	0.33 mg.
Iodine (from Potassium Iodide).....	0.05 mg.
Manganese (from Manganese Sulfate)....	0.33 mg.
Magnesium (from Magnesium Sulfate)...	1 mg.
Molybdenum (from Sodium Molybdate)...	0.07 mg.
Potassium (from Potassium Sulfate)....	1.7 mg.
Zinc (from Zinc Sulfate).....	0.4 mg.

¹Equivalent to 15 gr. Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate.

Rx 1 to 3 capsules daily, with meals.

Supplied in bottles of 30 capsules.

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SYDNEY



Mr. H. W. Woods

H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship

Australian Pharmacy's Richest Award

Offer and Acceptance

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia has received an offer from Messrs. H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd. for a travelling scholarship for Australian pharmacy students. The scholarship offers the liberal sum of £A1,250, and is to be awarded annually.

The executive of the Association has accepted the offer gratefully. With the utmost promptness the funds for the first award have already come to hand.

Executive's Discretion

One of the pleasing aspects of the scholarship is that the terms and conditions of the award are left entirely to the discretion of the executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. These terms and conditions are at present being worked out and will be advertised prominently in the next issue of the Journal.

Available in Any Country

In the letter offering the scholarship the company made it clear that the award would be tenable for study in any overseas country. The terms of reference are, therefore, as broad as possible. This has the effect of making the scholarship easy to administer and also promises benefit to Australian pharmacy, where it is most needed.

Solely For Pharmaceutical Chemists

The company has made it clear that the scholarship is to be for people who are primarily pharmaceutical chemists. They must have obtained this qualification in one of the State Schools of Pharmacy in Australia. In conversation the managing director of the company, Mr. H. W. Woods, has said: "My company's interests are linked intimately with the pharmaceutical chemists of Australia—the scholarship must be for them." This is a just and timely thought. The scholarship is not for bacteriologists, biochemists, botanists, pharmacologists, physicists or physiologists, but for pharmacists. The Woods' scholarship and others like it disclose a new period in pharmacy in this country.

Mr. Harold Woods

Mr. Harold Woods, who is the founder and managing director of the firm of H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., is well known throughout the drug trade of Australia, for he has been intimately connected with it all his adult life.

As the Australian representative of such well-known English firms as Arthur H. Cocks & Co. Ltd., William Ransom & Sons, much of his earlier life was spent in direct contact with retail, hospital and "Friendly Society" pharmacists. His firm is still the Victorian agent for W. E. Woods Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, makers of the well-known "Woods Great Peppermint Cure." Mr. Norman Woods, who is the managing director of W. E. Woods Ltd., is Mr. Harold Woods' cousin.

Mr. Harold Woods eventually became interested in marketing his own products and started with the now well-known Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets, which bear his name. More recently with the open chain ureides he has succeeded in making the trade name "Relaxa Tabs" a household word, not only in Australia, but overseas as well.

Mr. Woods is a forceful man with an extraordinary amount of energy, drive and singleness of purpose. He has an excellent flair for merchandising. He often says of himself, with characteristic frankness: "I am purely a merchandiser."

However, behind all this there is a warm and generous spontaneity, coupled with a mature outlook. Mr. Woods' firm has seen fit to put back something into the profession with which it is so closely associated. It has helped to establish, and still helps, to consolidate the Chair of Pharmacology at the University of Melbourne. It has given £1000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy for the purchase of equipment. Now it has given an annual travelling scholarship to the pharmacists of Australia. The personal satisfaction which this gift will bring to Mr. Woods and his directors will be great and beyond measurement in monetary values.

Value

The value of travel and travelling scholarships was ably stated by Dr. R. J. Best, of the Waite Institute, in a guest editorial in the November issue of the Journal. This editorial is worth re-reading. From any point of view (and particularly from the point of view of an intending benefactor) it is difficult to imagine a more valuable purpose for which money may be given.

To choose scholars, without limiting conditions, ensures value to the individual; greater value to the profession; and greatest value to the community, because

it stimulates leadership. This leadership is fostered in the places most required by the profession.

Leadership

The first Pharmaceutical Society in Australia was formed in 1857. The first travelling scholarship in pharmacy was awarded by Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. in 1953, nearly one hundred years later. Since 1953 seven Australian travelling scholarships have been awarded to members of the profession. Three scholars have left Australia already; two are at present overseas and three more at least are leaving during 1957.

Can anyone doubt the benefits which this nucleus of young people, with overseas experience, will bring? The calibre of the recipients speaks for itself.

Now comes the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship with its liberal allowance and its promise of continuity, to assure a permanent flow overseas of potential leaders. They flow back into our professional ranks. That pharmacy will obtain this leadership from these overseas scholars is as obvious to all as the leadership displayed by H. W. Woods and his colleagues in setting up this excellent machinery.

Exciting

Australia is on the verge of exciting possibilities. Jet aircraft are shrinking distance. Biochemistry is rejuvenating soil. Industrial projects portend might and power. Immigration is swelling our confidence. The exciting feeling, that pharmacy is in all this, too, is inescapable.

Silicones in Cosmetics

At a meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain the subject of "Silicones in the Cosmetic Industry" was introduced by Mr. T. W. Watson, B.Sc. Mr. Watson declared it his aim to present an account of the many special properties of the silicones that had proved of unique value in many industries and to invite cosmetic chemists to examine these properties in the light of their special requirements, so that, by selecting the appropriate type of silicone, advantages might accrue to the cosmetic industry as they had already done in many others. After showing the film, he discussed the synthesis of different types and outlined their special properties which might suit them for application in the cosmetic industry. The liquids, for example, were water-white oily substances with viscosities ranging from values less than that of water to extremely viscous fluids. They had a low volatility and their relatively low surface tension enabled them to spread well on the skin to form a thin, invisible, continuous film which is water-repellent. Thus protection might be afforded against contact with soap and other detergents, acids, alkalis and organic solvents, and protective properties might be given to emollient creams, ointment bases and so on.

In later developments the original dimethylpolysiloxane structure had been modified, for example, by introducing terminal salicyl or fatty alcohol groups and these influenced solubility and other properties depending upon the number of siloxane units in the molecule. The salicyl derivatives absorbed the more harmful of the actinic rays of sunlight and allowed the less harmful tanning rays to pass through. They had therefore been used in the preparation of sun-tan lotions.

Mr. R. T. Dobson, president of the Society, introduced a discussion by suggesting that cost must be an important factor and it would seem that only small percentages of the silicone could be employed. It would be necessary to examine the efficiency at this low level of concentration and compare it with that of the conventional materials. One promising use would be for the treatment of moulds to prevent sticking of the moulded material. Dr. Matalon expressed anxiety lest the application of silicones to the skin might interfere with metabolism as a result of penetration or, by blocking interfaces interfere with the remedial action of antibiotics. Mr. Watson said that many publications had described the silicones as innocuous.

Dr. Posner asked whether water-repellency could be given to the skin when it was not possible to heat or bake the surface and whether the silicones were more effective than the conventional organic materials. Mr.

Watson agreed that a chemical or physical binding to the skin was not in evidence, but a film of silicone might behave in the same way as it did when applied to a fibre of cellulose acetate. After a time the acetate could be dissolved out with acetone and an exoskeleton of silicone left as a result of a polymerisation of some kind.

The president welcomed to the meeting Dr. P. H. Witjens, a visiting member from Hilversum.

Extract from "Export Review," December, 1956.

THE CAUSES OF BUSINESS FAILURES

An Interesting Summary

There is a common opinion that many business failures are fraudulent; but it is not true.

A man who is a high authority on credit said recently that 90 per cent. of the men who fail are honest, and should be helped to make a re-start.

When a man fails, it is nearly always because of a lack of efficiency, not because of a lack of character.

Lack of the "know-how"—that is what causes most business failures. But there are "57 varieties" of excuses.

Among retailers about four-fifths of the failures occur in the little businesses that have less than £1000 capital.

It is usually claimed that these failures were caused by "lack of capital." But that was not the real reason.

They were caused by failure to limit the businesses to the capital. The shopkeepers overtrade and eventually could not pay their creditors.

Almost every small retailer, who has not learned wisdom from books or experience, ties up too much money in slow-selling goods.

He does not know the rule—the less capital, the quicker it must be turned over.

If a retailer has only a little capital, he must concentrate on goods that will be sold in 30 days. That is a hard rule, but it will prevent him from failing.

No retailer can afford to have reserves of goods unless he has reserves of capital. But thousands of small retailers have not learned this.

The only way to keep many a small retailer going is for him to have a rich uncle who comes in and gives him a cheque every six months.

—Extract from "Traders' News," November, 1956.



A "CHEMISTS' ONLY" TELEVISION PROGRAMME

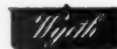
Here's news that will stimulate you—and your Nyal sales. **Nyal Products** will be advertised on a **half-hour TV programme** commencing 6th December in Sydney and 24th January in Melbourne. Many thousands of viewers will be **SOLD** on using Nyal Products—which can only be bought in a pharmacy—when they tune in regularly every Thursday night at 9 p.m. to the ATN (Sydney), GTV (Melbourne) television network. They will see the "tops" in high-quality mystery entertainment—**Nyal Mystery Theatre**, starring Tom Conway as **Inspector Mark Saber—Homicide**. NOW more than ever before, it will pay you to use counter and window display to "tie-in" with this terrific new selling medium which will be creating more and more customers for "chemists' only" NYAL.

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AMPHOJEL helps patients sleep by neutralizing acid promptly . . . promoting pain relief through the night. A double dose at bedtime will effectively control "night pain" in most patients.

AMPHOJEL is a double gel — *one reactive*, for immediate buffering of gastric acid; the other, *demulcent*, for prolonged coating of the gastric mucosa — protection for the granulation tissue in the ulcer crater.

PRESENTATION: Bottles of 12 fluid ounces.
Also available: AMPHOTABS (Amphojel Tablets)
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Ethical Promotion: Actively promoted to include personal detailing, medical sampling, regular circularisation, and journal advertisements.

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Pharmacy and The Olympic Games

The memory of the time when the whole world came to Melbourne is receding into the past. For a short and memorable period all Australians, and especially the citizens of the Olympic city, became hosts to the world. For the first time in history, athletes of the world competed under southern skies. Against the ominous black clouds in Europe and the Middle East, the Olympic torch shone brightly to indicate to a troubled world how mankind could live together in a community without barriers of race, caste, colour or creed. Young men and young women from 74 nations lived together in a world community at the Olympic Village and competed in a spirit of friendly rivalry. They have returned to their homelands all over the world, ambassadors for Australia and the goodwill of mankind.

"May the young athletes of the world come, through the Olympiad, to know and recognise its greatness and practical value, and may endeavours germinate to make an end of hate, to eliminate misunderstanding, and to contribute in association with all men of goodwill to the restoration of harmony among the peoples."—Count Henri de Baillet Latour, President, 1925, International Olympic Committee.

Australia has contributed to the accomplishment of this aim, and we will observe the practical results in the years that lie before us.

The medical and pharmaceutical arrangements for the Olympic Games in Melbourne played a significant part in a successful and complex organisation. The Olympic Medical Committee, Chairman Dr. H. G. Funnell, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., comprised 12 members, including medical representatives of the three armed forces. At an early date it was decided that all medical treatment, including pharmaceutical supplies, dressings, etc., should be provided free to competitors and visiting officials. The establishment of a pharmacy in the village was mooted, but after some discussion this was decided against. It was finally agreed that medicines, dressings, etc., should be obtained from pharmacies in the vicinity of the village; this arrangement to be made through the Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Victoria. The Commonwealth Department of Health agreed also that all competitors and visiting officials would be eligible for General Pharmaceutical Benefits. A Medical Centre was to be established at the Olympic Village with provision for sick parades, specialist consultations, X-ray, Physiotherapy (in conjunction with Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg), Chiropractic, and hospital care for minor illness and injuries. The Medical Centre,

By

Captain Herbert Longden, RAAMC,

M.P.S. (W.A.) Pharmacist

and Medical Equipment Officer,

XVIth Olympiad

including a 24-bed hospital, was to be equipped by loan equipment from Army and Air Force resources. Also medical equipment and standard pharmaceuticals were to be provided for first aid and emergency treatments at the various sports arena venues, including Williams-town Rifle Range, and Lake Wendouree, Ballarat, for the rowing and canoeing events.

The three services agreed to contribute medical, pharmaceutical, nursing and clerical staff. At the village, Group-Captain R. B. Davis, R.A.A.F., was to be Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. G. E. M. Brindley, R.A.A.N.C. (Army) to be Matron of the hospital, Flight-Lieut. L. G. Scoullar, R.A.A.F., to be Adjutant, and myself Pharmacist, Quartermaster and Medical Equipment Officer. Nursing sisters, orderlies, clerks, radiographers and general hands were to be provided by Army, Navy and Air Force. The three services were required to work together, and it was a subject of some conjecture how matters would work out, as procedure and customs vary in each of the three services. In the event it was a most successful arrangement. A true spirit of co-operation prevailed, and complete harmony was achieved in the organisation at the Olympic Medical Centre.

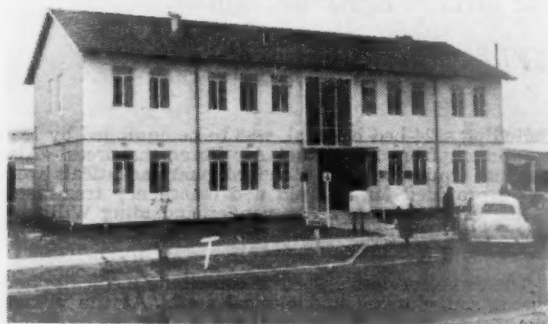
In July, 1956, I was directed by the Army Director-General of Medical Services, Major-General W. D. Refshauge, O.B.E., Q.H.P., to carry out the following duties:—

- (a) Control and distribution of all medical equipment as required.
- (b) Co-ordination with the Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Victoria for an adequate prescription and free medicine service through retail pharmacy.
- (c) To obtain medical supplies as decided by the Medical Committee when required.

A conference was arranged at Guild House on August 21, 1956. Those present were Mr. N. F. Keith, Vice-President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild; Mr. Wright, Associate Secretary; Mr. F. C. Kent, Mr. Keith Attwill, and as Army representatives Lt.-Col. T. J. Schmedje, M.P.S. (Vic.), and myself. After discussion it was decided that the Guild would prepare a scheme in which local pharmacists in the vicinity of the Olympic Village at Heidelberg would be requested to provide a 24 hours, seven days per week, rostered service. The Heidelberg Branch of the Guild subsequently held a meeting at which seven pharmacists volunteered to provide this service. A roster was drawn up by Mr. Wright for the six weeks, October 26 to December 8, 1956, giving each chemist two periods of three days

each. Arrangements were discussed with each of the chemists concerned, and it was decided that I should receive the prescriptions, translate the requirements of the foreign doctors where necessary, and phone requirements through to the pharmacists. The medicines were to be delivered by the pharmacist at any time required and immediately in emergency.

This arrangement worked out very satisfactorily, and no major difficulties were encountered. Requirements were delivered promptly and efficiently, and it was a very happy experience to work in collaboration with the pharmacists concerned.



Part of the medical centre housing the X-ray and physiotherapy sections.

At the Medical Centre I was given one bedroom, kitchen and dining alcove for use as a pharmacy department and storeroom. This was part of a future two-bedroom flat, and was equipped with temporary steel shelving to contain all types of hospital equipment, instruments, etc., stock mixtures and pharmaceuticals, bandages and dressings. In the kitchen I had some dispensing equipment, for preparing stock solutions, etc., for hospital use.

We were all very much in the dark as what to expect when the influx of athletes and officials arrived. Medical arrangements at previous Olympic Games had not been on such an elaborate scale, and there was no preceding experience to guide us. After October 15, Commissioned Ward Master Williams of the Navy took charge of the medical organisation at the venues and I then concentrated on arrangements at the Village.

Athletes and officials began to trickle in at the end of October. The tempo increased up to November 15, when the Village housed almost 6200 athletes and officials. As we all know, the housing and catering arrangements were wonderfully organised, and nobody had any complaints in this respect. Ten large kitchens and separate dining rooms were provided, with chefs for the different types of national cooking. One of the great problems was to keep the athletes from putting on too much weight quickly, and the coaches found it necessary to exercise a rigorous discipline over the size of the serves and the quantities consumed by their charges. As Professor S. P. Litunov, chief of the U.S.S.R. team of doctors, observed, "Rich food is not good for athletes!"

Most of the national teams included one or more doctors. Russia had no less than eight doctors, including three females, and arrived with sufficient equipment

to set up its own camp hospital within the U.S.S.R. quarters. We supplied them with maintenance stocks of pharmaceuticals. The U.S.S.R. doctors appeared to be very intrigued by the many types of elastic plaster dressings we had available and were very grateful to receive any supplies we could give them. Apparently adhesive plaster is not an article of common supply in the U.S.S.R.

To my knowledge there were no pharmacists with any of the teams. At the peak we had approximately 50 foreign doctors in the Village. Provision was made at the medical centre for them to carry out their own sick parades, and separate treatment rooms were allotted for this purpose. It was found in practice, however, that most doctors preferred to carry out treatments in their own quarters. Some arrived with their own medical equipment, but generally it was necessary to equip them from the village hospital resources.

It may be difficult to imagine what is comprised in the equipment of a small hospital and medical centre. Several thousand pounds' worth of medical stores were loaned from Army and Air Force resources. Equipment comprised hospital furniture, including beds, sheets, blankets, etc., electric sterilisers, all types of surgical instruments, stainless steel and enamel ware, all types of surgical dressings, and standard galenicals and pharmaceuticals. Further equipment was located at the various venues, first aid outfits were supplied for use at the various training areas, and several ambulances were equipped for emergency treatments at the cycling, cross-country running, riding, etc., events. Together with the equipment loaned to the various foreign medical officers it can be seen that equipment



H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh inspects one of the wards.



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Where a tonic is indicated
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(D.H.A)

Designed to provide the average daily requirements of:

VITAMIN B COMPLEX, deficiency in which often leads to nervous disorder.

MINERALS, by the presence of ferrous sulphate and calcium gluconate.

MILD STIMULATION, by the presence of caffeine.

Each fluid ounce contains aneurine hydrochloride 4 mg., riboflavine 3.6 mg., niacinamide 40 mg., pyridoxine hydrochlor. 0.5 mg., caffeine 2.67 gr., strychnine 0.0313 gr., calcium gluconate 10.0 gr., potassium citrate 1.865 gr., manganese chloride 0.22 gr., ferrous sulphate 3.5 gr., calcium lactate 3.875 gr.

Suggested Dose: One or two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Bottles of 8 oz.

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TBW C3

was widely dispersed. Consequently some anxiety was felt about possible losses, as no efficient supervision could be continually exercised. However, on the final checking it was found that losses were negligible, which speaks well for the co-operation and true Olympic spirit of everybody concerned.

My duties included translation of foreign prescriptions and medical requirements into the English equivalent. This, of course, presented some difficulties. A scanty knowledge of French, German and Latin was a help in this respect. Official interpreters were available, but they usually had difficulty in interpreting prescriptions—as we find with the average layman in everyday life! No insuperable difficulties were encountered, and it was possible in all cases to find an approximate equivalent.

It is fortunate perhaps that Latin is still the international language of medicine and in common usage. Latin, of course, has now been abandoned in the main titles of the monographs of the B.P., and there is some tendency to discount its use. However, in spite of the national variations of "Dog Latin" it is possible for the average pharmacist in any country to obtain a clear idea of the requirement when prescriptions are written in this language.

My file of foreign prescriptions and requests for medical supplies includes some interesting examples.

The following request from the Uruguay delegation, written in courtly Spanish, may be of interest:—

Delegación del Uruguay, Diciembre 4 de 1956.

Capitán R. B. Davis,
Royal Medical Superintendent—Vyllage Hospital.
De mi estima y consideración:

Por la presente se solicita a Vd. quiera tener a bien disponer la entrega al portador de:

1 frasco de 10 cm3. de Vitamina B¹²—1.000 microg.cc.
2 tubos de pastillas de Redoxon—Roche de 500 mg.igr.
c/u.

1 frasco 50 comprimidos fórmula:

Metil Bromuro de Hematopina	0.001 gr.
Clohidrato de Papaverina	0.025 "
Fenil etil malonit urea	0.050 "
Bromuro de sodio	0.250 "
Lactato de calcio	0.500 "
Excipiente	1 comprim.

Saluda, reiterándole su agradecimiento, con la mayor consideración.

ANTONIO M^a ASTIGARRAGA,

Presidente de la Delegación Olímpica del Uruguay.

This was translated briefly as a request for—

1 only 10 ml. vial Vitamin B¹².

1000 mcg. per ml.

2 tubes Redoxon tablets (Roche) 500 mg. (Ascorbic Acid).

1 flask of 50 compressed tablets formula—

Homatropin Methyl Bromide	0.001 G.
Papaverin. Hcl.	0.025 "
Phenobarbiton.	0.050 "
Sod. Bromid.	0.250 "
Calc. Lactat.	0.500 "
Excipient	ps. for one tablet

Capsules were supplied. Evidently a formula for possible travel sickness on the return journey to Uruguay!

From the middle of November to the end of the first week in December activity was brisk in the Pharmacy Department and Medical Centre. There was a continuous stream of prescriptions and requests for training requirements from the doctors and masseurs with the various teams. Large quantities of methylated spirits and liniments for massage and muscular stiffness were used. Lin. Methyl. Sal. Simp. A.P.F. and Lin. Terebinth B.P. were the popular choice. A request for "Dry shampoo for massage use" from the Brazilian team temporarily baffled me, but S.V.M. coloured with a

small quantity of Green Spirit Soap filled the bill satisfactorily—apparently a version of the old-fashioned "Opodeldoc"! There was a great demand for adhesive plaster, elastic plaster dressings and crepe bandages. In spite of the excellent food provided, great quantities of polyvitamin tablets and glucose preparations were consumed. Coramine Glucose tablets (CIBA) were extensively used by some European teams as a stimulant.

Many well known firms donated or loaned equipment and pharmaceutical supplies. This helped a great deal in reducing financial costs. Assistance and advice was freely and readily given and contributed in no little measure to make the medical arrangements for the Games an outstanding success.

It was an interesting experience at any time to take a walk around the Village. Black Nigerians and Ethiopians, blonde Scandinavians, ebullient Frenchmen, bearded and moustachioed South Americans, volatile Italians, Indonesians, Indians, Iranians, Viet-Nameese, Koreans and Formosan Chinese, polite Japanese, dour-looking Russians—all moved together in colourful track suits bearing national emblems, communicating by signs and gestures, and evidently making themselves well understood. Political discussion was avoided, and everybody lived for a few weeks as one huge inter-



Medical orderlies and dispensary assistants L.A.C. Owen and L.A.C. Jones.

national family. When we ignore political background and colouring, and make allowance for the national environment, it is evident that all mankind has much the same basic ambitions and responses; we work, play, eat and sleep for the same reasons; laugh, cry, hope and despair with much the same stimuli, and face the basic problems of existence in much the same way.

It was an unforgettable experience to have represented pharmacy and to have participated in some small measure in the organisation of this international community. Many years will elapse before the Olympic Games are again held in Australia. The participants have returned to their native lands with memories and impressions of Australia that will linger for many coming years. I have a few souvenirs—some coins from Formosa and South America, a rouble note and chocolate wrapper from Moscow, a pocket badge from Czechoslovakia, a long peasant cigarette holder from Bulgaria, some enamelled national Olympic emblems. They will serve to remind me of a time when the true Olympic spirit was achieved in our own land, Australia.

"The Olympic Movement tends to bring together in a radiant union all qualities which guide mankind to perfection."—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of Honour of the Olympic Games.

New Books

Facing the Atomic Future. By E. W. Titterton, Ph.D., Professor of Nuclear Physics, Australian National University, Canberra, pp. 379 + vi plates. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire; London, Macmillan & Co. Price 32/6.

In August, 1945, the explosion of the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima brought to a startled world the realisation that the storehouse of nuclear energy had been unlocked and that the world was entering—indeed being pitchforked into—the “atomic age.” At least the destructive possibilities of nuclear energy had been demonstrated.

The future may well establish that October 17, 1956, was a much more important date in human progress, for on that day the Queen officially opened Calder Hall, Britain's first atomic power station. *The second industrial revolution was launched.* Calder Hall, on a site of a couple of hundred acres in Cumberland, England, is the first full-scale nuclear power station in the world. Here nuclear energy is transformed to electricity. The Queen inaugurated the feeding of electricity from Calder Hall into the national grid system. The industrial and peaceful application of nuclear energy was initiated and what possibilities it holds for man's welfare and progress!

Commenting on the significance of this, Sir Edwin Plowden, Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, said: “In a world in which for this country (Great Britain) together with its colonies there is no longer a physical frontier to expand and indeed for which the physical frontiers are contracting, it has become fashionable not only abroad, but for some people at Westminster, in Whitehall, among businessmen and trade unionists, to say that Britain is fighting a rearguard action and that for her there can be no possibility for expansion. In atomic energy there is a new world to conquer, a world in which the scientists and engineers concerned are already expanding the frontiers; a community in which there is no despair, only confidence . . . The threat of fuel shortage is a continual challenge . . . For the United Kingdom the significance of Calder Hall is that it can be the beginning of a response that not only can successfully meet the challenge that calls it forth, but can also by its success extend the stimulus to many other fields of national life and by the creation of new riches, both material and intellectual, give England an enduring base for true greatness.”

The importance of nuclear energy and its utilisation to the future of Great Britain is shown by the fact that the Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (U.K.A.E.A.), and the Directors of its three major establishments receive salaries considerably higher than those of the Prime Minister and senior members of the British Cabinet.

So much by way of introduction to draw attention to this important new book, *Facing the Atomic Future*. Since 1940 progress in this field, under the stimulus first of war and then of individual fuel shortage, has been so extraordinarily rapid that the intelligent layman needs an authoritative guide on the facts, the progress and the possibilities of atomic energy. He could have no better or more interesting mentor than Professor Titterton in his new book. This is his own special field as a nuclear physicist of eminence, an original worker on the Atomic Bomb project in America, and later at the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Many will remember his address, “Benefits and Problems of the Atomic Age,” given in

Melbourne at the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, August, 1955, and his frequent broadcasts over the A.B.C.

The author says in a note to *Facing the Atomic Age*, “although thinking people have a growing awareness of the problems of atomic energy, they are unable to obtain the information needed for understanding and assessing the position. One of the important functions of the scientist in the modern world is to make such information available.”

The book has a foreword by Professor M. L. Oliphant, F.R.S., Director of the Research School of Physical Science, Australian National University, in which he writes: “The application of the results of research into the structure of matter has led to the development of a revolutionary new source of power for industrial purposes, and to weapons of war which could destroy our present civilisation and might put an end to the human race. Men of science in their search for knowledge of nature, and in their applications of such knowledge for practical purposes have erected two signposts: one which points to a rapidly increasing standard of living for all and to the conquest of disease and drudgery; the other which indicates the path to an abyss of complete disaster. There is no sign pointing to that middle path along which mankind has wandered through past history. *Peace and War can no longer exist together on the earth.* It is essential that the people of all nations, acting together choose deliberately which path they will follow.” Later in this foreword Professor Oliphant says, “the application of science and technology, including atomic energy, could bring to Australia prosperity and fruitfulness such as few nations have experienced. This is no idle vision, but something which could be accomplished in a generation or two if Australians are determined that it shall be done.”

Facing the Atomic Future is divided into three parts:

Part One—Atoms for Peace.

Part Two—Atoms for War.

Part Three.—Social and Political Problems of Atomic Energy.

Part One contains fifteen chapters and deals with such topics as: Education for an Atomic Age; The controlled release of Atomic Energy; Electrical energy from Atomic Sources; Atomic Energy in the United Kingdom (this led to the creation of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority—a most important body, whose work is fundamental for the defence of the country and also for its industrial future); Atomic Energy in Australia (In 1952 the Commonwealth Government set up an Australian Atomic Energy Commission. This is empowered to “undertake exploration for and the mining and treatment of uranium; to construct and operate plant for the liberation of atomic energy and its conversion into other forms of energy; to carry out fundamental research, sponsor the training of scientific workers, etc.”)

The A.A.E. Commission is constructing a high flux research reactor near Sydney. One consequence of its operation will be the production of radio-isotopes, including those short-lived isotopes of great importance to medicines and industry.) Another chapter in Part One deals with Isotopes in the Service of Man, and the final chapter of this section considers the Future and Peaceful Applications of Atomic Energy.

Part Two contains six chapters and deals with:

The Fission Bomb.

The Hydrogen Bomb.

Radiological Warfare and the Cobalt Bomb.

Civil Defence and allied matters.

Part Three has eight chapters and considers *inter alia*:

Social and Ethical Problems.

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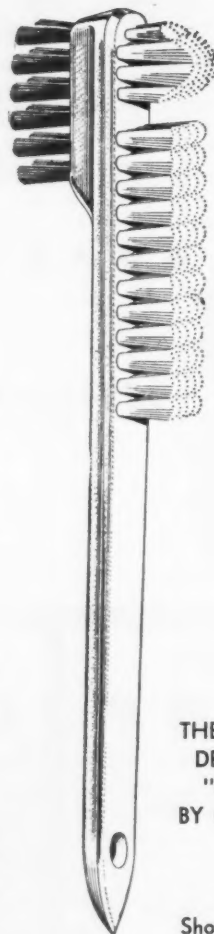
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The Economics of Slaughter (which shows that the weapons of mass destruction are cheap and relatively easy to make, and it is this stark reality which the nations of the world must face for the rest of time).

International Control and International Co-operation.
Planning for Survival.
The Steps Ahead.

Altogether this is a most timely book. It deals with matters of the first importance to our civilisation and its continuance. Its presentation of technical material is most logical and delightfully clear. It traces the development of knowledge of atomic structure and nuclear energy and their applications. It expounds the sociological, political and ethical problems raised by recent advances in the availability of atomic energy and the newer technologies developed thereby.

It is to be hoped that *Facing the Atomic Future* will be widely read. It is suggested that it is suited admirably for study by discussion groups and in adult education circles; in fact, wherever earnest thinkers gather together.—A.T.S.S.

ADVICE WITH EXAGGERATION

Honesty in the broadest sense is essential if your customers are to respect you and come to you regularly for help, advice and service. You should not give only some of the facts (the favourable ones as far as you are concerned), when discussing a product. If there are definite disadvantages or dangers, then these, too, must be mentioned, otherwise, sooner or later, your customer is going to discover them for himself, with the inevitable result that he will not accept your word in future.

Let us take the case of a young assistant who, on being asked by a lady for a British-made toothbrush, showed her about a dozen different types already on display in a showcase. The customer examined some which she thought might be suitable, but then, obviously still not satisfied, asked to see some more. This entailed turning out a drawer in the shop, and, finally, going up three flights of stairs to the store, whence the assistant returned carrying a sample of each make and style of toothbrush stocked. The customer examined these, and after some time decided on one which suited her. On enquiring the price, the assistant, despite the fact that the retail price was 6d., decided that a quarter of an hour's work was worth more than that, and quoted the customer 1/-.

Imagine his surprise when the lady decided to buy the entire stock, altogether some nine dozen, and how pleased he was with himself at making what he considered to be a very profitable sale. This was to be short-lived, however, as within a week the customer had returned the lot, complaining that the bristles came out and very quickly became soft and useless; also, although she had asked for a British-made brush she had been sold one of foreign manufacture, and that the assistant had not pointed out this fact. She immediately closed her account and took her custom elsewhere.

This assistant had broken two rules: firstly, he had quoted the incorrect price quite deliberately, and, secondly, had omitted to ensure that his customer realised that the brush she had chosen was not of British manufacture.

Extract from an article by L. A. Staddon, in "The Retail Chemist," November, 1956.



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Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By

Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

NEW ORAL HYPOGLYCÆMIC DRUGS

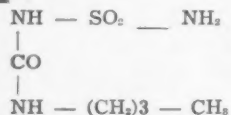
Since the introduction of insulin into therapeutics much investigation has been carried out for a drug suitable for oral administration, as insulin given by mouth is rapidly destroyed by the enzymes in the digestive tract.

For some years certain derivatives of urea have been shown to lower blood sugar, and over the past five years several sulphonamide derivatives have been under investigation, particularly in Germany. Several of those oral hypoglycaemic drugs (sometimes loosely referred to as the oral substitutes for insulin) are now on the market in Europe and are under clinical study in England, the United States and in Australia.

One recent sulphonamide derivative developed in Germany, known as BZ — 55, is marketed in Europe under the names of Invenol and Nadisan from German manufacturers. The British Pharmacopoeia Commission has recently adopted CARBUTAMIDE as the Approved Name for this drug.

("BZ" stands for "Blut Zucker"—German for "blood sugar.")

Carbutamide

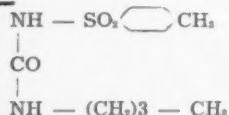


(N — Butyl — N' — sulphanilylurea).

Other Names: BZ — 55; Nadisan; Invenol; Bucrol (Boots); Orvalin (B.W. & Co.).

A further drug introduced in Germany and related to Carbutamide but not a sulphonamide, has been given the Approved Name of TOLBUTAMIDE.

Tolbutamide



(N — Butyl — N' — toluene — p — sulphonylurea).

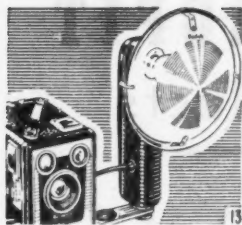
Other Names: D-860; Orinase (Upjohn); Rastinon (Hoechst).

Tolbutamide differs from Carbutamide chemically in having a methyl group substituted for the amino group in the benzene ring. This different chemical structure of the products entails different ways of decomposition and excretion. While Carbutamide is excreted as an acetylated compound, Tolbutamide is oxidised to carboxylic acid and excreted as such. The difference pharmacologically is only a very slight chemotherapeutic or bacteriostatic action with Tolbutamide, owing to the absence of the sulphanilyl group.

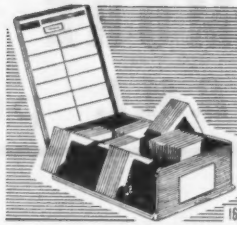
Rastinon is at present under clinical trial in Australia, and will be manufactured and distributed later by Fawns & McEillean.

The oral hypoglycaemic drugs under clinical investigation have been found of more value in older and obese patients with diabetes of recent onset and in the milder case that needs little or no insulin. This class comprises about 50% of the diabetic population. Some investigators believe that the blood sugar level appears to be reduced only in the patient whose pancreas is still capable of secreting some insulin. In the remainder of cases insulin therapy will still be necessary.

The exact mechanism of action of these drugs in producing a degree of hypoglycaemia is still largely obscure, but they do mark an important advance in therapeutics and may lead to the development of a fully active oral substitute for insulin. In the meantime encouraging results have been obtained with Tolbutamide in certain selected cases.



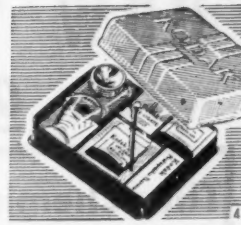
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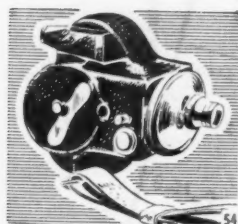
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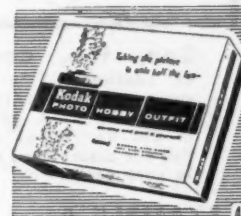


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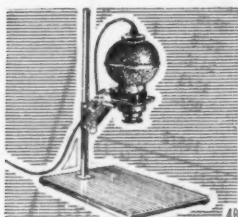


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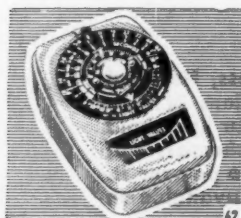
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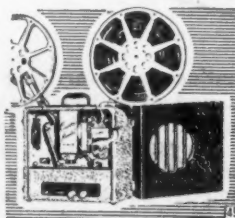
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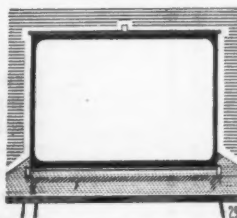
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¼ doz. PRESSOR SALT	1 2 6
TOTAL	17 9 9
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 6 3
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¼ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	16 11
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large	2 14 0
3 doz. FORD PILLS—Small	4 14 6
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	15 0
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1/4	FORD PILLS, Large	3/6	90/-	1.18.3
1/4	FORD PILLS, Small	10/-	31/6	1.2.6
1/4	KANATOX, Large	9/6	76/6	
1/4	KANATOX, Small	3/6	31/6	
1/4	MENTHOLD CREME	1/3	11/3	
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Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

The Foundation Years

Life and Times of W. T. Pinhey

No. 7.—How the New South Wales Society was Founded

BY KEITH ATTIWILL

Picturesque characters abound in the chronicles of Pharmacy in Australia, and among the most remarkable of them all is William Townley Pinhey, J.P. He has been described as "the father of Pharmacy in New South Wales," and the cliché is admissible. Pinhey was the first President and one of the principal founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The records of the Society show that it was founded at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 6, 1876, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt street, Sydney, W. T. Pinhey, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

In the swirl of Empire and local politics, and the development in Disraeli's policies of a line of approach in which he envisaged the British colonies massed around England to enable her to hold her own in the ranks of world powers, the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society in Sydney might have escaped attention in high places. But in the growing colony of New South Wales it was a wise and farsighted move, and it has helped Pharmacy to play an important part in the health and social service policies of the State and of the Commonwealth.

A Man of Parts

As Sydney settled down gradually to the status of a great *entrepot* and capital of a rapidly-growing State, the pharmaceutical chemists became a sound and reliable part of the professional world. Their social status was satisfactorily high, and they were regarded by Government authorities as persons of integrity. William Townley Pinhey occupied an unusual place in the profession. He was not "brought up to Pharmacy" but "was a lawyer who purchased a pharmacy in an estate." We are told that "he managed the business, while an experienced pharmacist had charge of the shop and dispensary."

Pinhey was a man of parts. Possibly he possessed those qualities of a Pooh-Bah which are sometimes credited by the disrespectful to some persons whom fate or circumstance have called upon to occupy several official posts at the one time. There is surely a Gilbertian ring to this little piece of Pinhey's biography, which came to me as part of the "historical notes" compiled by the late Mr. Fred Wright in Sydney. Before the days when stipendiary magistrates presided at police courts, the chief or central police court of Sydney was presided over by William Townley Pinhey, Deputy City Coroner. Because it was not the custom of the magistracy to sit alone on the Bench, Mr. Pinhey would send for Mr. Frank Senior, J.P., to sit with him. If there was not a third honorary magistrate in attendance, Mr. Pinhey would send across the road for Mr. Alfred Joseph Watt, J.P., also to sit. Thus the Bench of the principal police court in Sydney often comprised three pharmacists!

What endears me to Pinhey is the fact that even in those prim old mid-Victorian days he struck a blow for fraternal relationships among pharmaceutical chemists.

In Market street, Sydney, there was a public house—Bellfield's Hotel—and in its dining room in the early 1870's Pinhey used to preside over a luncheon party of chemists. The records state that they "talked shop before, during and after lunch; and they used to 'lend' each other stock which was not charged, but was returned on the arrival of indented goods."

While Mr. Pinhey and his associates were thus contriving to make the life of a pharmaceutical chemist both tolerable to themselves and useful to the State, an incident occurred which brought Pinhey into the limelight and ensured for him a place in the history of Pharmacy in Australia.

Root of the Matter

The year was 1874. Somebody with a recipe for one of grandmother's remedies went into a chemist shop and asked for some gentian root. The chemist supplied *bella donna* root, and the purchaser—so the melancholy record goes—"soon died." Thereupon a sufficient number of the citizenry rose up in anger to stir the politicians into action, and "the proposal to regulate the sale of poisons by law was first mooted." How quaint to think that Pinhey, installed in the police court with all the pomp and magnificence of the magistracy, dispensing justice to all and sundry, should now find himself in a profession which did not have any statutory law to ensure that only qualified persons should be permitted to deal in drugs.

Was the versatile and well-respected Mr. Pinhey equal to the occasion? Indeed he was. Among his wide circle of acquaintances was the Honourable Richard Driver, M.L.C., known to the irreverent as "Dickie." The late Fred Wright did not waste words in recording the brisk and businesslike activities of William Townley Pinhey, for we read in Wright's historical notes the following laconic entry: "It was in 'Dickie' Driver's office that the first Poisons Act of New South Wales was drafted. It had the full support of the Parkes party, and thus it was that Act 40 Vic. No. 9 was passed."

Continuing, Wright noted the following: "According to this Act the Board of Pharmacy was the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the medical adviser to the Government. The custom was to hold a meeting of the Council of the Society, and later in the meeting for the Council to resolve itself into a meeting of the Board, the President of the Society continuing to occupy the Chair."

Foundation Members of New South Wales Society

"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of December 1, 1896, gives an interesting account of the formation of the New South Wales Society, and we quote it below because it gives a list of the foundation members who lit the torch which has been handed down to the members of that Society today and helped to lift Pharmacy to the high level which it enjoys today:

"The formation of the Pharmaceutical Society was directly the outcome of the Poisons Bill. It was founded at a meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt street, on June 6, 1876, called for the purpose of considering the bearing of certain clauses in the bill. At the termination of that meeting it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Sloper and Mr. Bozon—"That this meeting resolves itself into a body for the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society, of which the gentlemen now present shall be considered the first members and founders thereof, out of which number a committee of seven shall be elected to carry out the details appertaining to the formation of such Society." The committee was then elected by ballot, viz.: Messrs. W. T. Pinhey, F. Senior, F. E. Sloper, John Watson, Mark H. Long, A. J. Watt and Bozon Frederick Bozon. Mr. Pinhey occupied the chair during the proceedings.

The meeting was called by circular and brought together the following twenty chemists and druggists who were styled the founders:

Wm. Townley Pinhey, 259 Pitt Street.
Frederick Senior, 258 George Street.
Alf. Joseph Watt, 532 George Street.
Frederick Evans Sloper, 96 Oxford Street.
John Watson, 567 George Street.
Mark Henry Long, 72 William Street.
Bozon Frederick Bozon, 134 William Street.
Wm. Joyce Hobbs, Newcastle.
Wm. Felmingham, 84 King Street.
Charles Gray Finch, 216 Parramatta Street.
James Henry, 754 George Street.
Clement Berner Sanders, 209 George Street.
Henry Sadler, 226 William Street.
John Hamilton, 133 Regent Street.
Henry Potter, 178 Pitt Street.
John Simpson Abraham, 446 George Street.
Thomas Humphries, Newton.
Wm. Pratt, 644 George Street.
Wm. Daniel Eames, 14 Oxford Street.
Wm. Hume, 310 George Street.

"Special meetings were held on the 13th, 20th and 27th June for the drawing up of rules to govern the Society, and at the last one they were adopted. The subscription of full members was fixed at one guinea, and of associates and apprentices at half-a-guinea without the power of voting at meetings. On August 1 Mr. Gritten was appointed secretary, and instructed to collect subscriptions from members, and to take the names of all chemists' assistants and apprentices willing to join. Mr. Gritten was paid a salary of £52 per year and 5 per cent. of all moneys collected.

"The First School of Pharmacy.

"At this meeting it was also decided to interview Mr. W. A. Dixon, of 42 Hunter-street and arrange for the use of his rooms. On October 10 the Council agreed to spend £71 odd on laboratory fittings at Mr. Dixon's rooms for the benefit of the students, and to engage Mr. Dixon as the instructor. This arrangement lasted until July 1877, when it was terminated. The students' fees were fixed at £2/2/- per quarter, of which the Society took half-a-guinea. In July 1878, the laboratory fittings were sold to the School of Arts for £56, owing to the small number of students, and tuition under the auspices of the Society was abandoned. The £56 was used in improving the library, which was highly prized at the time, most of the best English and American works being included.

"Casual lectures were given at the instance of the Council, but it was not until May, 1885, that a permanent lecturer—Mr. Edwin Quayle—was appointed."

A report of the first annual meeting, held in the Temperance Hall on June 13, 1887, showed that during the first year of the Society's existence, 142 members and 78 associates had been enrolled!

At that meeting, Mr. James Henry, with great foresight, suggested that it was "not too early to think of erecting a building for the Society, and went so far

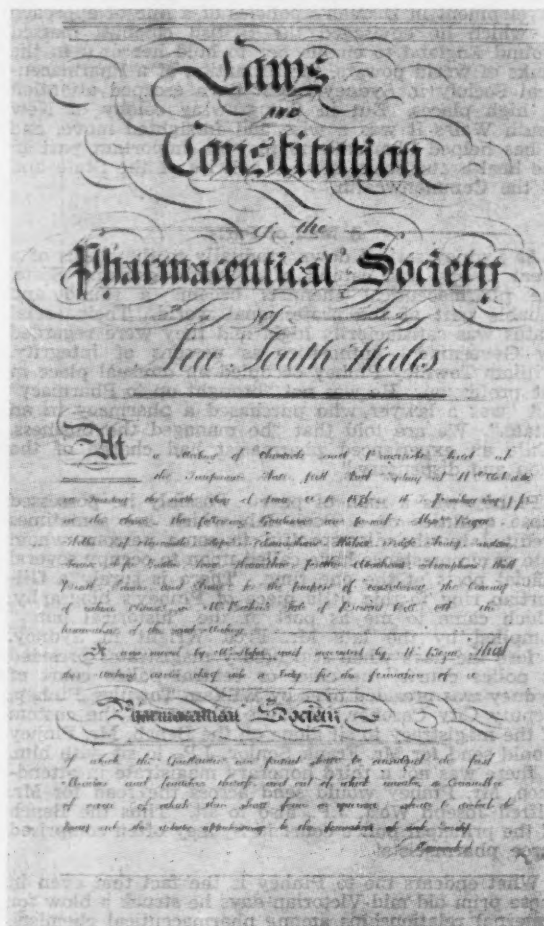
as to name an eligible piece of ground for it, but he was not supported." What an opportunity was lost. 80 years ago! If that land had been bought the Society would have been in possession of a very valuable site in the great city of Sydney.

From "Blue Coat School"

Let us turn now to William Townley Pinhey himself. Fortunately the records enable us to obtain a good picture of this remarkable personage.

Pinhey's father was an English doctor who was keen on a naval career. Before he set out to achieve his aim, he had the foresight to qualify as a doctor of medicine and set up in practice at Shoreham. He left his practice, joined the Navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. Then, because of a "lull in the activity of the service" he retired from the Navy and resumed his private medical practice.

Young William was born at Shoreham in 1820, and at school age was sent to Christ's Hospital, London, otherwise known as the "Blue Coat School." (This famous school in London was founded by Edward VI in 1552 on the site of an old Greyfriars monastery in Newgate street, and it was not till 1902 that the school was moved to West Horsham, and the site divided between St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the General Post Office. Charles Lamb and Samuel Coleridge were



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HAMLET, Act III,
Sc. 1, Line 162

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educated at this school.) Here William remained until he was 14, and emphasis was laid upon the nautical side of his education.

That year determined his future career. Dr. Pinhey could not decide whether his son should enter the Navy or become a doctor. And it chanced that when he was home on holidays he met Hart, an old sea captain who had chartered a ship to take merchandise to Sydney. The captain was a friend of Dr. Pinhey, and he suggested to the doctor that young William should accompany him on this voyage to test his liking for a nautical career.

At the last minute the Imperial Government negotiated with Captain Hart to convey prisoners to the penal settlement, and as the final arrangements with the exporters had not been made, the cargo became a living one instead of the expected merchandise.

Off went William Townley Pinhey for Sydney town, where he arrived early in 1835. He disliked the voyage so much that he decided to abandon the idea of a nautical career and remain in Australia.

The confident young Pinhey, with a good education, felt no qualms about his ability to carve a future for himself in this new land.

Pharmacy Triumphs Over Law!

Would he pursue pharmacy or law? He could not decide. Eventually he went to work with a Mr. Foss, who had the largest pharmacy business in Sydney at that time. A year later he left Mr. Foss and joined the legal firm of Allen & Allen. But his mind turned once again to the field of medicine, and within 12 months he was back in the same pharmacy, as a junior assistant, but under a different master, Mr. Foss having retired.

This time he stuck to the job in hand, and became a "competent chemist and druggist." But he rebelled against the long hours which the drug business entailed, so back he went to the legal firm. He then married, and Mr. Allen held William in such regard that he even built him a house at Toxteth, Glebe Point.

In 1843, the year he went to Toxteth, there were few houses there; and this busy part of Sydney was then little more than a timber forest. After two years of this semi-rural life he determined to give up law and return to pharmacy.

Pinhey decided upon a business at West Maitland, but after five years he decided that the area did not hold sufficient prospects of success. So back he went to Sydney and started in Parramatta road near Glebe Point, where he remained for seven years.

An opportunity in Pitt street presented itself, and he bought a very large business there from a Mr. Morgan. This business was on the site of Hordern Bros., and Pinhey jumped at the chance to buy it for £6000 cash for stock and lease. Here he carried on a very successful business till his retirement in 1877.

Just before Mr. John Hordern bought his unexpired lease, Mr. Pinhey came into the picture of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was elected its first President. He remained its President till the Secretary (Mr. Gritten) died, and the Council then persuaded him to take over the secretarial work. Mr. Frank Senior was then elected President.

Mr. Pinhey was appointed deputy coroner of Sydney and refused several offers of magistracy for country districts.

No Globetrotter He!

It is a strange fact that Pinhey lived in New South Wales for 60 years and went to only two places, Wollongong and Maitland, especially when he could perhaps have become a naval man, but for a stroke of fate.

It is amusing to read in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of October, 1895, in a reference to this outstanding pharmaceutical figure of early Australia, that Mr. Pinhey had no ambition to see other colonies or other parts of the world. The writer says that Pinhey "laughs indifferently when disclosing the fact, while you express the profound surprise one feels in these days of swift and convenient locomotion." What would the writer have thought of the air services of today when our "swift and convenient locomotion" embraces a distance of 600 miles in a couple of hours!

Pinhey journeyed to Wollongong by steamer on business, and an amusing account of it is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia." It seemed as if he were setting out on some long hazardous journey of thousands of miles. He was caught in a gale, there was a dog aboard; and after three days it seemed as if the dog would have to be eaten, but just at the critical moment land was sighted, and the dog and Mr. Pinhey were safe ashore once more.

Pinhey Arrests a Murderer

Pinhey once arrested a murderer who was subsequently hanged. When in business at Maitland, his domestic servant had married a man who stabbed her to death and then disappeared. Years later, when back in Sydney, Pinhey caught sight of the husband, followed him to a hotel at the foot of Market street, dramatically entered the hotel bar and said, "I arrest you in the name of the Queen for the murder of Rose Kelly your wife." Pinhey, though only of small stature, so surprised the big hulk of a man that he obediently followed Pinhey to the police station. Such was Pinhey's magnetic force of character and determination that the arrest of the murderer became an easy matter in his hands.

Pinhey was noteworthy for keeping only the best medicines obtainable, and was proud of his accurate and careful dispensing. We read that an eye lotion, which a Dr. Moffatt had prescribed and which had been made up by Pinhey's assistant under his supervision, was said by the doctor to have been improperly dispensed. The irate Pinhey strode out in search of the doctor, could not find him, but still smarting with indignation, wrote to the doctor challenging him to a duel. The doctor, perceiving that Pinhey was in earnest, instantly apologised and withdrew his charge.

What a colourful character was William Townley Pinhey! He was a restless soul, but certainly a man of many parts, and rather typical of the questing pioneering spirit of those early days in a young and immature colony. Pinhey was a mixture of lawyer, chemist and shrewd business man. His foresight enabled him to see the need for the formation of a society to help the pharmaceutical profession along the road from those early days to the status which the chemists of New South Wales have attained in the community.

Epitaph

In an obituary notice printed in 1895, on the death of William Townley Pinhey at the age of 75, we read that "a few years ago it used to be said that no chemist's business ever changed hands in Sydney or suburbs without his advice. He was ever ready with counsel, and no one ever came to him with a tale of trouble without finding a sympathetic hearing. Many things will be changed by his departure from the scene, but those who were honoured with his acquaintance, even though they could not claim the title of friend, will feel that life lost some warmth and colour when he left our circle."

There could be no finer epitaph!

Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

No. 7—Mr. LESLIE W. SMITH

By KEITH ATTIWILL

If you had chanced to look into a little cafe near Macquarie street, Sydney, late one afternoon a few months ago, you might have observed a determined-looking gentleman in his mid-sixties speaking rapidly and confidently, in between a forceful attack upon a plateful of sandwiches, to another gentleman who was much too busy writing shorthand in a notebook on his knee to put tooth to sandwich.

The incident, in retrospect, is a reflection of the busy life led by Mr. Leslie W. Smith, President of the New South Wales branch of the Guild and holder of numerous other important positions in Official Pharmacy in Australia. I was the shorthand writer, grabbing a few minutes between the ending of a pharmaceutical meeting in Sydney and the departure of my bus to the Mascot Airport to get from the subject himself a brief and racy description of the life and times of one of the most colourful, forceful and competent leaders in Australian Pharmacy today. Les is widely known and respected in the pharmaceutical profession and industry in New South Wales and beyond its borders; and through his long experience as an advocate for the Guild in the Industrial Court has become an authority upon the arbitration laws.

In the industrial sphere Les has frequently clashed with another doughty character, "Ernie" O'Dea, General Secretary of the Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia (N.S.W. Branch) since 1920 and one of the most colourful Lord Mayors in Sydney's history. The tough approach of these two men has won a grudging admiration for one another, though it is doubtful whether they would admit it.

Maker of Picturesque Phrases

Alert, quick thinking, and incisive of speech, Leslie W. Smith is not a puller of punches, a sufferer of fools gladly, or a mouther of mealy phrases. His words go like a stream of bullets, lit up by the occasional verbal "tracer" in the form of a picturesque phrase. Some of these phrases appear in the following narrative of his experiences.

As we sat in the little cafe in those precious few minutes, Les gave me a fluent, full and factual account of his many years in the service of Pharmacy. This reveals him in the roles of apprentice, master pharmacist, Pharmacy Board member, examiner of students, author of a dispensing textbook, and one of the ablest protectors of the "baby" Guild when the elders of New South Wales tried to turn it from the doors of Official Pharmacy in that State.

Leslie W. Smith was born at Liverpool (N.S.W.) on April 18, 1891. He was apprenticed to E. Faris Ings of Burwood (N.S.W.), and passed the Final examination in July, 1921. He worked as a registered assistant for Mr. W. H. Mayhew of Petersham for 18 months. Then he went to work in a similar capacity for Mr. J. H. Foot of Wagga Wagga.

Recalling those early years, Mr. Smith said: "I left there and went to Melbourne as detailist with ethical lines for the Australian agents of Mercks of Germany. Mercks went out at the beginning of the First World War, and the members of the firm were interned. Then I found myself out of work. Being qualified, I immediately set out for Ararat, and became a registered

assistant to Mr. T. A. Wild in the Ararat pharmacy where my old friend A. W. McGibbony began his career in Pharmacy. Afterwards I went back to New South Wales, and managed pharmacies in succession at Dungog on the north coast (about 120 miles from Newcastle); in Muswellbrook; in Bega, Granville, and Condobolin (in the centre of New South Wales).

"From there I went to Canterbury (N.S.W.) and established a pharmacy there. That was on February 29, 1916. That is where I still am today. Two months later, to the very day, I was married."

"What has impelled you," I asked, "to spend so much time in Official Pharmacy?" "Well," he replied, "the efforts of the celebrated American President, Abraham Lincoln, who said 'Every man owes a debt to the calling that gave him his living'—in other words, leave it better than he found it."

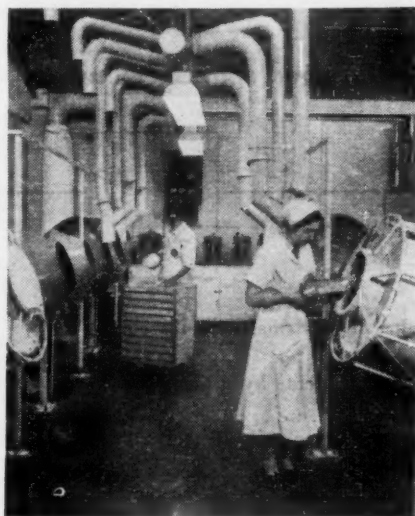
That will certainly apply in the case of Leslie W. Smith. Having established himself in his own pharmacy, he immediately began to repay the debt for what success he had already achieved by joining the Western Suburbs Pharmaceutical Association. He walked two miles to the meetings and two miles home afterward. These meetings were held at the Ashfield Town Hall, and they usually ended at 11.30 p.m. It was before the days when motor cars were general.



Mr. Leslie W. Smith



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"Batling Days"

Mr. Smith went on: "After I had been a member for a few months, there was an election of officers and I was appointed Secretary. My thoughts first turned to the price list, which consisted of one quarto sheet of drugs which were sold over the counter. I made several radical suggestions to the Association (which included an area that at that time was semi-rural) that a number of veterinary drugs should be added to the list. As an example, iodoform!" Les smiled and leaned back as he added a characteristic "Yes, sir! Those were the batling days!"

"Next move was that we were merged into one master pharmacists' association—western, eastern and northern suburbs pharmaceutical associations united and formed the Master Pharmacists' Association of New South Wales, known as the M.P.A. in those days. H. D. B. Cox and the late Orion Leggo were members. Les Thompson came in as Secretary, and I was President of it in 1924.

"I can show you the celebrated Blue Book, which was the first comprehensive price list. It also contained a full explanation of the chemists' award of that period, and a mass of information such as photographic hints, Sunday observance hours, and regulations.

"That Blue Book was a job and a half. The late Archie Short, Les Thompson and I sat up for nearly two days working round the clock on the final proofs!"

In the "Good Old Times"

When Les Smith began his apprenticeship, the award called for 114 hours a fortnight or 57 a week. That 57 was not a fixed figure. It could be varied at the discretion of the employer by working a long week and a short week. The hours were: Monday, start 8 a.m., finish 6 p.m. Tuesday, start 8 a.m., finish 9 p.m. Wednesday, start 8 a.m., finish 9 p.m. Thursday, start 8 a.m., finish 1 p.m. Friday, start 8 a.m., finish 10 p.m. Saturday, start 8 a.m., finish 10 p.m. or later. The pharmacy was open on Sundays, which meant that every second Sunday you worked from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Les told me that every galenical in the British Pharmacopoeia of that date, with the exception of standardised ones, was made on the premises. "No lodge dispensing was done where I was apprenticed," he said. "It was a very highly ethical shop, with strong medical support, and there was never a let-up from starting time till finishing time.

"We wore ordinary suits with black alpaca coats, while dispensing or on the preparation of galenicals, and when packing stock wore black aprons in addition." Les continued, "We did all sorts of tasks in that pharmacy, from sweeping the shop to polishing a set of 180 Whitall Tatums—shop bottles—daily except on Sunday. On Friday the full list of 360 was done. And the boss said, 'This is the way to learn how to identify these substances—have a look at them, open the bottle, feel them, smell them, and if necessary taste them!' And that went on for several years. Perhaps that is why in later years, when I became an examiner for the Pharmacy Board, I was so severe; but I doubt whether the young students would have realised the intensity of the discipline which I had experienced in my apprenticeship days. Even if they realised it I don't think they would have been amazed!"

Reverting to the famous M.P.A. (which was to be the backbone of the Guild in New South Wales), Mr. Smith recalled that in one of his presidential annual reports he referred optimistically to a target of 500 in the ensuing year. "We achieved that objective," he said proudly.

Mr. Smith was appointed Chairman of the Industrial Sub-Committee of the M.P.A. in that year—"and," he said, "I have acted continuously ever since in that capacity for the M.P.A. and later for the New South Wales branch of the Guild."

Industrial Court Experiences

Recalling some of the highlights of his experiences on the industrial side of his official pharmaceutical work, Mr. Smith said vigorously and with obvious relish: "I have appeared before and in conjunction with industrial advocates and barristers. I have advocated the case for and on behalf of the Master Pharmacists' Association and the Guild, before apprenticeship commissioners, conciliation commissioners, single judges of the industrial court and the full industrial bench of three judges. In this capacity I have assumed the roles of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde because, as any Australian knows, in the industrial field it is necessary to be able to take hard knocks as well as to receive them. In point of fact many things have been said about industrial arbitration and legislation, and my considered opinion is that it is a 'free for all.' In my younger days I had been an amateur boxer and possibly that was the reason why this particular role suited me. I was always in my corner when it was being handed out, barring neither weight, age, colour, creed nor religion!"

From M.P.A. to Guild

When the late Mr. A. E. Sayer of Bendigo (V.) submitted to the Perth Conference the proposals prepared by Mr. A. W. McGibbony for the formation of the Guild, Mr. Smith immediately gave them his whole-hearted support, seconding Mr. Sayer's motion for their adoption. Mr. Smith always supported the proposals by Mr. William Davies ("Methane") which were in line with the ideas of Mr. McGibbony and others who supported his project to form the Guild.

He proceeded: "I became embroiled in another bitter fight at a noteworthy conference in Adelaide. There, in association with the late C. L. Butchers, I tried all the manoeuvres shown in the book as well as those outside it, to bring about the famous merger [of the newly formed Guild and the M.P.A. of New South Wales]. After several months, during which frequent conferences were held between the Committee of the Master Pharmacists' Association and the new Committee of the Guild, agreement on the complete absorption of the Master Pharmacists' Association was reached. I was appointed to that Committee, and have been on it continuously since, having of course (as one might expect) been engaged in one or two bitter elections.

"In 1936, thoroughly dissatisfied with the operations of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, I organised a campaign to unseat four of the sitting members. One of the retiring members, Berry, joined with us upon one condition. This was that our printed matter should be censored by a solicitor before we published it! This was duly done, and certain passages were deleted. The election was held, and we swept the polls, unseating the three sitting members. That was 20 years ago, and I had to be in my corner.

"First thing we did for the Pharmacy Board was to alter the meeting time from afternoons to evenings, and put the show ship-shape. I have been a member continuously since and have stood for election every three years.

6 p.m. Closing

"My impressions are that the outstanding feature over the face of Pharmacy in the last 40 years is the universally accepted practice of closing at a respectable hour—6 p.m.—and the abolition of Saturday night work. When the hours of today are compared with the slave days when I was apprenticed, we can assess the distance we have travelled. We were not born to work all the time like slaves, were we?"

"This new state of affairs has only been brought about by concentrated hard work, and I have toured the whole of the State upon two occasions, appearing before the Full Industrial Bench of New South Wales,



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RADIO LISTENERS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA

The Adventures of ROBIN HOOD

"ROBIN HOOD" will sell JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER,
TEK TOOTHBRUSHES & BAND-AID Adhesive Bandages
to your customers. Tie-in with displays . . .
cash-in on this extra advertising!

Johnson & Johnson

. . . are proud to announce their sponsorship of the
great new radio show, "ROBIN HOOD," over 17
stations on the Major Network throughout Australia
every Monday, 7.30 p.m.



advocating 6 p.m. closing. Anyone who has had the responsibility of arranging for witnesses to appear before the Industrial Bench of three judges will recognise the magnitude of the task, which on the first of these tours I carried out alone. Those who do recognise what it involved have said, 'How you did it alone, I do not know!' On the second occasion I had the able assistance of our State Secretary (Mr. A. E. Conolly)."

Mr. Smith has indeed been an untiring worker for Pharmacy. In 1938 he was appointed sole examiner for the final examinations in practical dispensing conducted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. He held this appointment for some two years. Then he undertook, in addition, the task of setting and examining in the theory of dispensing, which consisted of a three-hour paper. Mr. Smith also examined in prescription reading and identification of galenicals. These he did alone for 12 years!

When the Pharmacy Act was amended by the Premier of the day (Mr. McGirr), and the qualifying examination for pharmacists was placed in the hands of the Sydney University, Mr. Smith was appointed by the University Senate as one of the examiners, together with the Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy, Mr. (now Dr.) S. E. Wright, in practical dispensing.

Mr. Smith told me, with justifiable pride, that he is the only person in the Commonwealth to have held the position of President of the Master Pharmacists' Association and later President of the State Branch of the Guild.

Member of Guild Federal Executive

Mr. Smith is an example of energy that would surprise many busy Australians half his age. As President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, and a member of the Executive of the Guild Federal Council, he applies himself with characteristic thoroughness to the multifarious duties of these responsible offices. Apart from these and membership of the Pharmacy Board, he occupies other important positions in Pharmacy, including that of membership of the New South Wales local Board of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

Mr. Smith has brought to the Guild Federal Council table a wealth of experience, an association with all aspects of the pharmaceutical profession and industry, and a fighting spirit in line with that of other leaders who are combining to make the Guild an even stronger and more effective instrument for retail Pharmacy. Mr. Smith was first appointed to the Federal Council as a "second delegate." Later he became a full member, when the Constitution was altered to provide that each State was entitled to elect two delegates.

At the annual meeting of the Federal Council in October, 1956, the Guild Constitution having been amended to provide for the enlargement of the Federal Executive from three to four members, Mr. Smith was unanimously elected to the Executive.

A noteworthy feature of his Guild State Presidency is to be seen in the development of the long-standing liaison between the Guild and the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Today it is the accepted custom for country zone meetings to be visited regularly by an official party which invariably includes the Guild and the Society Presidents, accompanied by one or more State Branch Committeemen or Society Councilors.

Mr. Smith in recent years wrote a series of 46 articles on dispensing, one of which appeared monthly in "Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News" published by Taylor, Elliotts in Sydney. The first 20 articles were published in book form under the title "Dispensing Technique, Part I." This is a recommended book by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales in "A Guide to the Training of Apprentices." It is intended to publish the remainder of the articles as "Dispensing Technique Part II."

* **SHORTENING THE
COURSE OF
Pertussis**

EUMYDRIN
TRADE MARK

**SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT
FOR WHOOPING COUGH**

**EUMYDRIN
DROPS**

Bottles of 15 cc
with dropper

★ A PHARMA-
CEUTICAL
BENEFIT
(N.H.S.)

Eumydrin Drops, now widely accepted as the standard symptomatic treatment for whooping cough, will in most cases rapidly and markedly reduce both cough and vomiting, so that the course of infection is considerably shortened. Two drops 4-hourly is suggested for infants up to 4 years, four drops for children of 4-6 years, six drops for those of 6-10 years, while older children receive up to eight drops. Dosage can be raised at discretion.

Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd.

56 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY



DISTRIBUTORS: Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth.

4757

Advertisements for Drugs

Two Points of View

Two points of view concerning the advertising and distribution of samples of drugs by manufacturers are given in the two letters following, published in "The Lancet," December 1, 1956.

Advertisements for Drugs

Sir,—At present the ethical pharmaceutical industry is under fire from a small but vociferous number of doctors who criticise the method and manner of advertising, the visits of representatives, and the "insidious" publication of the "inspired" article. No reasonable man shrinks from fair criticism, and in this instance most pharmaceutical manufacturers will welcome it, for they are eager to improve methods of informing the profession about their products, and to eliminate waste in doing this. But it is to be regretted that some at least of the critics of pharmaceutical promotion seem perhaps to have allowed a political prejudice against all private enterprise to tinge their opinion. If this suggestion is unjustified, it is difficult to see how they can disregard the fact that the greater part of modern therapeutic advance has been made in the laboratories of commercial houses, and by "outside" academic and "outside" clinical workers supported by the pharmaceutical companies. Further, all the major firms have not only one or more full-time medical men on their staff, but retain as advisers a large number of professors and consultants among whom there are many of the leading members of our profession—one in which integrity has always been prized as a prime virtue.

These attacks are also directed, by implication at least, towards all medical brethren who pay any attention to the commercial promotion of new drugs, who used their knowledge and experience to separate the wheat from the chaff, before prescribing such remedies even though these have not yet qualified for the "British Pharmacopoeia." Drugs are not included in this and other standard volumes until an extensive experience has been gained in their use, and such experience could hardly be obtained without clinical and laboratory work. It may well be asked how this is to be done without co-operation between the manufacturer and the medical profession.

No one would deny that some of the therapeutic novelties have little to recommend them, and that some advertising outruns the licence normally accorded to this inescapable necessity of modern times—even nationalised industries advertise. But when a large and progressive industry, which has made a specially valuable contribution to export, is condemned because its tail-end drags in the dust, one may point out that it is a common fallacy of inductive reasoning to apply without evidence to the whole what is true of only a small part.

So much of this is so familiar to the great majority of your readers that I feel some apology is due for taking so much of your valuable space. I have sought the hospitality of your columns not so much because medical men need to have these facts pointed out to them, but because such adverse criticism has been applied by the lay press and in political circles not only to blacken the industry, but, both by implication and directly, to attack the medical profession as a whole.

W. P. KENNEDY,

Chief Medical Adviser.

The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., London, W.1.

Sir,—An unusual and dangerous method of advertising has come to my notice.

Everyone is familiar with the street canvasser of coupons for soap flakes, etc. Recently such a person passed from door to door up the road where I live giving away free samples of aspirin tablets. In our own case the doorbell was rung, but before the door could be answered the samples were being pushed through the letter-box. Conversation with the canvasser showed that each family was to receive six gr. 5 aspirin tablets. Their only covering was a little tin-foil, which any child could undo in a moment. They were accompanied by a pamphlet suggesting that the tablets would relieve colds, influenza, and insomnia, in addition to pain due to various causes.

One is disturbed at the lengths to which this method of advertisement for drugs might be carried. Correspondence with the firm elicited a somewhat unsatisfactory reply and showed that they were unconcerned with the ethics of handing out drugs free as an advertisement. In fact, at first they were put out at the unfairness of there being no plate on my door to warn the canvassers!

N. F. COGHILL.

London, W.5.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance.

PHARMACIST Required, Pacific Islands. House available. On (1) Salary; (2) Profit sharing; (3) Buy an Interest. Write for more information, stating which scheme interests you, to "No. 30157," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

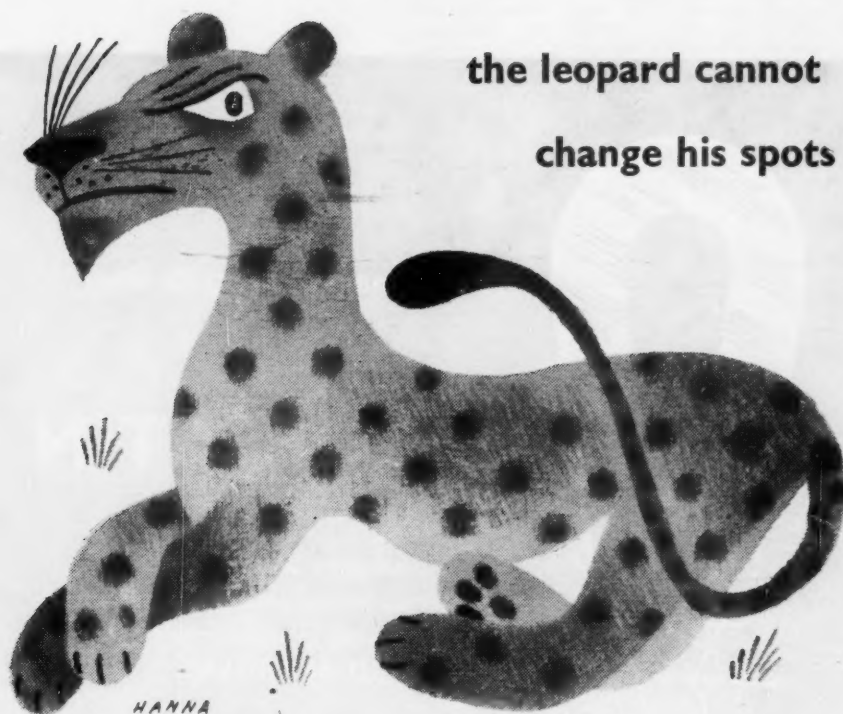
PRICING N.H.S. AND P.M.S. SCRIPTS by experienced personnel, 25/- per 100. Prompt attention Interstate and country returns. Details and references on request.

M. Grieve, Ph.C., 69 Cumberland Ave., Collaroy, N.S.W. (XW 6256).

AUSTRALIAN PHARMACIST, local and British experience, RETURNING to Australia APRIL, SEEKS PHARMACY MANAGERSHIP. Accommodation for married man essential. Replies to "CHEMIST," c/o 133 Mackenzie Street, Bendigo (Vic.).

Good position, young qualified male assistant, multiple pharmacy, large provincial town adjacent Melbourne. Prospects of advancement. State wage, experience and schooling background. All replies confidential. Reply "OPPORTUNITY," C/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

Queensland Country Pharmacy for sale or lease. Turnover £9200, Stock £2000, Fittings £400, Goodwill £1000. New modern shop on lease. New home also for sale if required. Will sell on half deposit or lease business (including stock) and home for £1000 and £10 p.w. Replies to "Country Pharmacy," c/o. Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, Queensland.



the leopard cannot
change his spots . . .

but the sufferer from acne can use **'Eskamel'**

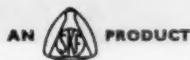
'Eskamel' is specifically designed for the treatment of acne. It is delicately flesh-tinted so that it masks the unsightly acne spots and yet is itself inconspicuous; and it normally brings marked improvement in the space of a few days. 'Eskamel' is issued only in specially lined 1 oz. tubes.

'Eskamel' retails at 6/6 a tube, trade price 52/- per dozen.

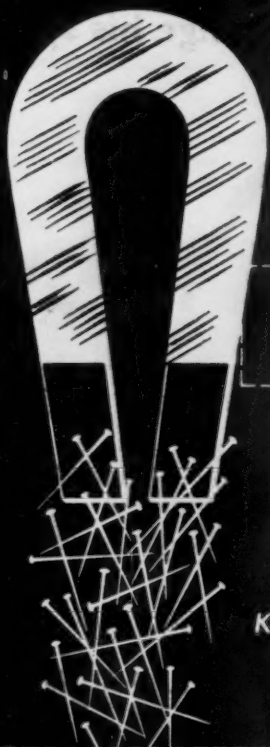
Buy in a £10 M. & J. Discount Parcel and get that extra 5%.

'ESKAMEL' for acne

MENLEY & JAMES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
Cnr. Denison and Spring Streets, N. Sydney, N.S.W. *for Smith Kline & French International Co.*



EM:TA17A



As the magnet attracts steel...

KALOPECTIN

adsorbs and removes®
bacteria, toxins and other irritants
in simple and complex
DIARRHOEAS

*Kalopectin coats and protects irritated intestinal
mucosa and consolidates the stool to normal
consistency.*

KALOPECTIN NO. 1	KALOPECTIN NO. 2
Contains in each fl. oz.	Contains in each fl. oz.
COLLOIDAL KAOLIN 6 gm.	COLLOIDAL KAOLIN 3 gm.
APPLE PECTIN 0.3 gm.	PHTHALYL-SULPHACETAMIDE 4 gm.
	APPLE PECTIN 0.3 gm.

Issued in bottles of 4, 8 and 40 fl. ozs.
Obtainable from all pharmacies.

PALATABLE AND STABLE
SUSPENSIONS.

*May be used alone or as
prescription vehicles.*

Physicians' samples and literature
available on request.

AN AUSTRALIAN-MADE ETHICAL BY

Charles McDonald PTY. LTD.
MAKERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES

610 Elizabeth St., Redfern, Sydney. Cables and Telegrams, 'CHARLMAC' Sydney.
Telephones MX 1263, MX 3884

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, January 10, 1957.

Prescription Levy Enforced

In the face of a barrage of professional and political opposition the Minister of Health (Mr. R. H. Turton) has insisted that the prescription levy payable to patients should be increased from 1/- per form to 1/- per item (see December News Letter). In the House of Commons Dr. Summerskill urged a reconsideration of the Regulations and said that the medical profession had made an immediate and widespread protest. The Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union had expressed the opinion that the new changes might very well seriously interfere with the pharmacists' relationship with the medical profession and the public at large. A patient might present a prescription with two or three items on it, and not having the two or three shillings required, would ask the chemist what should be left out. That was going to put the chemist into a very difficult unprofessional position. What was the chemist to do? Was he to superimpose his advice on that of the doctor, or allow the individual to go without his medicine? If he said "Take this, but not that" the doctor would immediately know. Quite understandably, the relationship between the doctor and chemist would not be as happy as it should be. The pharmacists said that this would make their position with their customers very difficult. Certainly if a pharmacist refused to do that the customer might well go to another chemist who might be prepared to do as he was asked. That was how the scheme would work, and those were the things which the Minister would have learned had he sought advice in time.

Sir Hugh Linstead said there would be general sympathy with Dr. Summerskill's view, but she had ignored a vital consideration, the discretion of the doctor in prescribing. A large proportion of those who used the Service could afford to make some contribution towards it, for the great bulk of the people had only to look at the figures on expenditure for tobacco and alcohol to see that they were well able to contribute. The group of cases about which he was concerned consisted of those on the border line between receiving National Assistance and making some contribution. Such individuals had been too proud to collect money from the Assistance Board. Mr. Turton in his reply said he had seen there was no extravagance and that the Service was administered properly. They were constantly trying to avoid wasteful expenditure, and he was quite certain that there was no possible way of reducing expenditure without closing beds or reducing services except the present alteration of the prescription charge. The charge was in fact less than the average dispensing fee in respect of each item, and the drug or appliance was therefore absolutely free to the patient. At a time of grave economical difficulty they could take comfort in the fact that they were asking patients to pay the cost of dispensing, and no other Health Service in the world was better.

Working the Levy

Pharmacists on the whole seem to have expressed slightly less difficulty than was anticipated when the increased levy came into force. This was partly due

to the fact that detailed instructions had been issued on the proper sums to be charged for ambiguous cases, e.g. that two different kinds of insulin count as two items or that a dropper ordered with ear or nasal drops counted as one prescription, and a hyperdermic syringe ordered with needles counted as two and therefore 2/- was payable by the patient. Extra work, however, has fallen on the chemist, as often counter assistants must refer the prescription to a higher authority to ensure that the proper amount is charged. In addition, at the end of the month when prescriptions are sent away for pricing, chemists have had to be careful that they balance up the number of prescriptions under the headings of those for which only 1/- is paid by the customer and two or more dispensing fees are paid under the Drug Tariff schedules.

The National Pharmaceutical Union in its current supplement suggests that the effect of the levy has been to produce a drop of 10 to 20 per cent. in the actual number of prescriptions, although the number of forms is unaltered. It is also believed that, although it is still too early to obtain a truly representative picture of the effects of the levy, larger quantities have been ordered by doctors, and it is expected the average value per prescription will be higher.

Steroids on Prescription

The Minister of Health has announced that as from February 1 prednisone and prednisolone preparations will be available to general medical practitioners for prescribing under the Service. Eight manufacturers are interested in the production of these preparations.

Oxygen Monopoly

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission have recently issued a report on the supply of "certain industrial and medical gases." Pharmacists have been interested in the information given on the supply of oxygen. It is bluntly stated that the British Oxygen Co. Ltd. have established a monopoly in the supply of oxygen and dissolved acetylene, and they have fixed prices which show exceptionally high profits. The Commission not unnaturally regards this as against the public interest, and recommends that the company should draw up new price lists, which contrary to present practice would be made public, and the prices should show no differentiation amongst various classes of users. These prices should show a lower rate of profit, and the Board of Trade or other authority should regularly review the company's activities and see that the recommendations are being carried out. It was found that the company had 98 per cent. of all the business done in the country and the profits were in the region of 23 to 25 per cent. of the capital employed. To the company's credit it must be stated that almost all customers found the service good and some regarded it as superb. In parenthesis it might be added that this is the usual view of retail chemists. The Commission, however, does not know whether the company's research activities are adequate despite its operating efficiency, and the Commission is concerned that Britain's contribution to technical progress in this field has lagged so far behind that of America and Germany. "In view of its monopoly position" it is concluded "it will depend entirely on the British Oxygen Company whether this country keeps abreast of overseas manufacturers." This is undoubtedly a heavy responsibility for a single firm to carry. It was also found that the company had been attempting to restrict the supply of plant and machinery for the manufacture of oxygen to other firms. On this question of prices and profits the members of the Commission were not unanimous; two members believed that the profits earned were not unreasonable, but it was thought that a monopoly should not take advantage of its position to charge current consumers with the cost of future expansion as distinct from replacements.

Doctors' Pay Claim Turned Down

The medical profession which lodged a claim for a minimum 24 per cent. increase in pay has been turned down by the Ministry of Health on the grounds of the economical position of the country after Suez. There has been talk by the doctors that they might consider withdrawing from the Service if their income was not increased, and suggestions have also been made that they would refuse to issue sickness certificates for insurance purposes. The doctors claim that they had entered the N.H.S. on the understanding, which they regarded as a promise, that their incomes would be kept in step with the cost of living, and hold that the Ministry is under a "contractual" and moral obligation to maintain this principle.

Recently representatives saw the Minister himself, who said that their claims must wait, but the Minister will meet representatives again during the present month. The Ministry has drawn attention to the fact that the average general practitioner is now earning about 137 per cent. above pre-war, and that the present claim would cost the country about £20 millions a year. The Ministry has made no comment on the merits of the claim, but simply stated that the country cannot stand the cost.

Appeal for Refugees

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued an appeal for contributions to an emergency fund with the primary object of helping Hungarian pharmacists who have sought, or may seek, sanctuary in Great Britain. A letter was received from the President by all pharmacists just before Christmas. In it a reference is made to the sum of £12,500 which was collected in 1953 for the pharmacists who suffered loss during the extensive flooding in that year, and to the fact that £2760 remained after giving assistance to Greek pharmacists who suffered loss in the Ionian Islands in 1953. The present desire is to build up the fund to a level which will also meet similar needs in the future.

Toxicity Problems and Farm Animals

At the annual congress of the British Veterinary Association, Mr. J. L. McGirr, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., of the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, read a paper on "Present-day Toxicity Problems." An abstract published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* states that, despite the use of many new synthetic pesticides, the vast majority of cases of poisoning on the farm were due to carelessness in the use of lead and arsenic compounds. He gave the sources of the poisonous substances and hazards, mentioning lead, arsenic, copper, fluorosis, bovine hyperkeratosis (X disease), sulphonamide toxicity in poultry, rodenticides, organo-mercurial fungicides, chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, organo-phosphorus insecticides, dinitrophenol insecticides, and herbicides and hormone weed-killers, describing symptoms produced, post-mortem findings and lethal doses and/or toxic levels in tissue. The consumption of lead-contaminated materials was the commonest cause of poisoning.

The following substances were often ingested or licked: Lead-containing paint or painters' materials, painted wood or metal, discarded paint tins, paint scrapings, putty (white or red lead), old painted tarpaulins or roofing felt, old lead plates of batteries. An intensive search was often required to trace the source of the lead. Arsenic, because of its widespread use in herbicidal, insecticidal and parasiticide preparations, was also one of the commonest toxic substances. Fatalities to stock had occurred because animals had gained access to sprayed crops through open gates or broken fences. Carelessness in using or disposing of arsenical sheep or cattle dips and the contents of foot-bath tanks, and spraydrift contaminating land, were other causes. Highly chlorinated naphthalenes had been shown to be

the cause of bovine hyperkeratosis. The source of those substances had been traced to lubricants, electrical insulating compounds, preservative paints, floor finishes and varnishes. In contrast to cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, mice, chickens and rats were relatively resistant. The hormone weedkillers (2:4-D, MCPA, 2:4:5-T) were usually regarded as non-toxic to animals at the concentrations at which they were normally applied. In poultry exposed to sprayed areas, loss of weight occurred and egg production was reduced. Cattle, sheep and pigs on sprayed land might suffer; certain toxic weeds, for example ragwort, might become peculiarly attractive after applications of hormone weed-killer.

Inspection of Prescriptions

The annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1955, which has just been published, states that an investigation of prescriptions was carried out, as in previous years, by the Department's pharmaceutical section. The sample analysed contained 97,304 prescriptions for drugs dispensed in the general practitioner service in England and Wales during October, 1954. In this sample, 5.9 per cent. of prescriptions were for antibiotic preparations, representing 19.4 per cent. of the total cost. By comparison, 13.2 per cent. of prescriptions for preparations classified as laxatives, purgatives and antacids and 10.4 per cent. for cough preparations represented 7.5 and 5.3 per cent. respectively of the cost. The sample included 7.0 per cent. of prescriptions for preparations containing a barbiturate as main or sole ingredient.

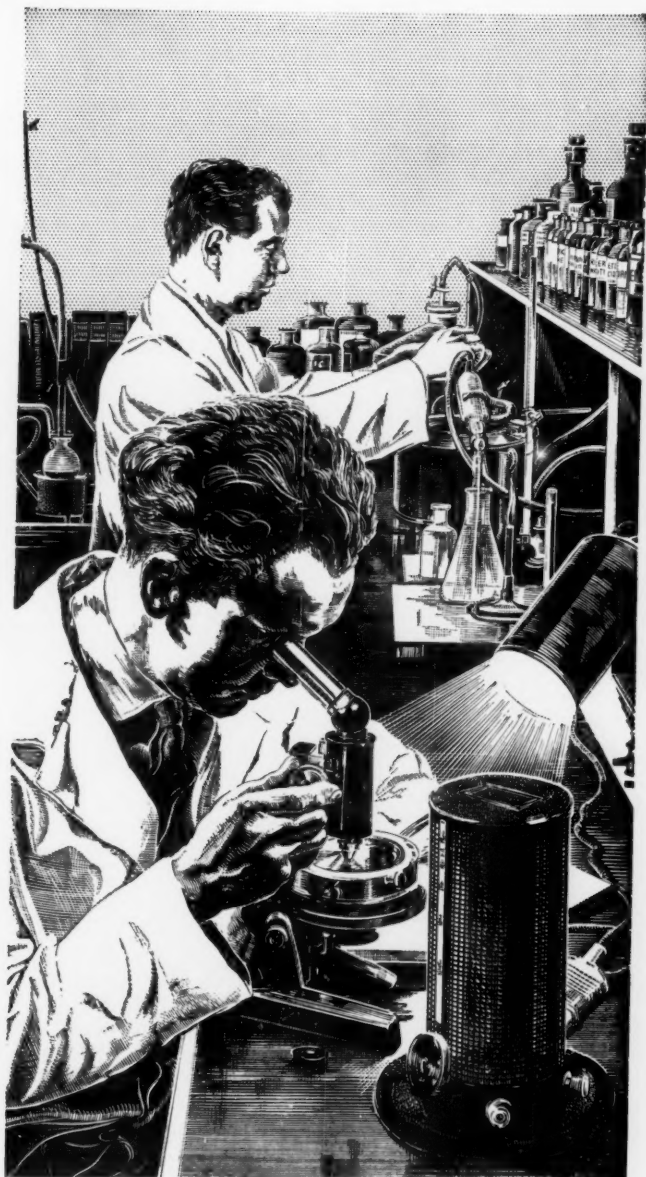
Other Aspects of the Report

One of the high lights of the report is the progress in the fight against tuberculosis. A death rate of 146 per million living made up of respiratory 131 and non-respiratory 15 showed a decline of 18 per cent. compared with the previous year and of 67 per cent. in the past six years. In the same period deaths from tuberculosis meningitis are down by 88 per cent. Notifications showed a decline of 10 per cent. on the previous year and 26.7 per cent. since 1949. The chief medical officer, Sir John Charles, says that these figures justify a sober hope that a continuation of present efforts should see the end of tuberculosis as an important public health problem in the not too distant future.

Rheumatic diseases are very important in terms of incapacity, and the results are disappointing in view of the amount of study and attention which has been given to the diseases. Acute rheumatism, however, seems to be losing its power both to attack and to kill.

Sir John Charles says regarding cancer that the professional and the public attitude to cancer is so much in danger of becoming one of helpless resignation in face of the apparent inevitability of the disease that it is salutary to be reminded that certain cancers have been prevented and are now rarities. This was achieved in fact long before the discovery of the specific carcinogenic agent for these forms of cancer. It is, therefore, not too optimistic to hope that modern research may in time reveal the way to the prevention of the cancers which remain.

Lung cancer is causing most anxiety, and the total deaths from this form was 17,272 out of a total number of deaths from all forms of 91,340. Ten years ago the figure was 75,712, and it has risen every year since. Two conditions seem to be associated with the occurrence of lung cancer; air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, although other factors at present unknown may also be operative. However, says Sir John Charles, it would be a good thing if the two main suspects could receive increasing attention. The reduction of atmospheric pollution is a desideratum for community hygiene which requires the active inter-



"RESEARCH". One of a series of drawings at Blandfield Chemical Works by J. Porteous Wood, R.S.W.

T.&H. SMITH LTD.

Blandfield Chemical Works

EDINBURGH

OPIUM ALKALOIDS

In few other fields is "know how" more important than in the production of Opium Alkaloids and related products. Dr. Thomas Smith, one of the founders of T. & H. Smith Ltd., first investigated opium in the 1840's. His success in establishing production of morphine and its salts, together with technical progress since made by the company, particularly in the manufacture of special products for specific purposes, has made the word Opiates synonymous with the name Smith of Edinburgh.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE
CODEINE ALKALOID
CODEINE HYDROCHLORIDE
CODEINE PHOSPHATE
ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE
MORPHINE ALKALOID
MORPHINE SULPHATE
OPIUM POWDER
PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE
PHOLCODINE

and other
FINE CHEMICALS
including

ALCOHOL
CHLOROFORM
ETHER
ETHYL CHLORIDE
IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
POTASSIUM CITRATE
SODIUM CITRATE
• STRYCHNINE
AND SALTS

Our Agents will be pleased to quote for your requirements.

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144 Bouverie Street,
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Watts, Winter Pty. Ltd.,
"Kilmarnock House,"
15-17 Young St.,
Sydney, N.S.W.

Swift & Co. Ltd.,
"Geelong House",
26, 28, 30 Clarence Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.
(for Strychnine and Salts only)

Wm. H. Terry & Co. Ltd.,
Atlas Building,
Ghuznee Street,
Wellington,
New Zealand.

New Reduced Price—6/6 retail per tube of 100 tablets

IMPROVED
Sucaryl[®]
S O D I U M

Non-Caloric Sweetener
FOR REDUCING & DIABETIC DIETS
Now . . . sweeten to levels never
before possible without after taste

List No.
3889



100
TABLETS

Made in Australia

ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

vention of the local authority—now more easily invoked than of old. The excessive smoking of cigarettes is a personal addiction in which the individual can and must "minister unto himself." But the practice of those countries abroad which do not countenance smoking in theatres, cinemas or even in public transport, is one that deserves at least study, if not imitation.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis will be resumed early in the present year, and priority will be given to children born between 1947 and 1954 who have already been registered. Last year 1.6 million children were registered in England and Wales and just under 200,000 had been vaccinated when the first phase of the vaccination programme was completed in June. The Medical Research Council is now assessing the percentage of protection given by the earlier vaccinations and hopes to make its findings known within the next few months. Family doctors have now been included in the scheme, and they may now vaccinate registered children among their patients. Records will be kept, and a fee of 5/- will be paid to general practitioners for returning each record card.

Warning on Slimming Drugs

The following notice has been published in the Pharmaceutical Journal at the request of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

The use of drugs as an aid to slimming involves risks, which, even if the drugs are not of such a nature as to require legal control, make it advisable for caution to be exercised in their supply. The Council are therefore of opinion that pharmacists should not supply preparations marketed for this purpose, other than foods, unless they have satisfied themselves by inquiry that the preparation in question will be used on medical advice.

Increased Salaries in Hospitals

New salaries have been agreed for pharmacists in hospitals. The starting rate is now £580 per annum increasing up to £785 by seven instalments, senior pharmacists range from £650 to £830, and chief pharmacists have starting salaries between £675 and £910, with corresponding maximums of £990 and £1285 according to the size of the hospital. Teaching hospitals carry a further allowance now ranging from £145 to £290, depending upon the hospital. Students who have not passed the intermediate examination will receive £160 in their first year and £190 in their second, while those who have passed this examination will receive £20 per year above this figure. Post-graduate students who had one year only will receive £385.

Twenty-one Years of the Chemists Federation

The Chemists Federation which started as the Chemists Friends Scheme in 1935 has been celebrating its 21st anniversary. The ideas which have been in operation throughout the period are that the manufacturer members would distribute their proprietary medicinal preparations only through retail pharmacies, and that the wholesale distributors would follow the same course. In turn the National Pharmaceutical Union, which has given its full support to the Federation, has persuaded its members to confine their window displays to eligible products of the manufacturer members of the scheme. The late Mr. G. A. Mallinson, Secretary of the N.P.U., was the original Secretary, and played a great part in the Federation's development. One of the most important aspects of the scheme was the establishment of a Standards Committee and the formulation of a code of standards for products offered for inclusion in the list as "C.F." The Federation is registered as a Trade Union and will put its case if necessary before the Court set up under the Registered Trade Practices Act.

Trade Notes

DAVID BLEAKLEY RETURNS

A welcome home party was given by H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd. to mark the return of Mr. David Bleakley, the Sales Director of the company, after an extensive world tour, in the course of which he visited the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Among the highlights of this trip were visits to the Canon Factory, U.S.A., and to the Photokina in Cologne.

NEW APPOINTMENT—SIGMA CO. LTD.

Mr. P. G. D. Rudduck, B.V.Sc., has joined the staff of Sigma Company Limited as Veterinary Research Officer.

He brings with him the experience of 17 years in the field of veterinary medicine, and his appointment in the Animal Health Division of Sigma will add to the service offered the man on the land through pharmaceutical chemists.

Close contact with country chemists will be maintained by Mr. Rudduck and, through them, he will be able to assist the farmer with animal health problems.

New pharmacological developments in the veterinary field will also be watched by Mr. Rudduck.

VISIT OF MR. AND MRS. BRISTOL

On January 7, at the Hotel Australia, Melbourne, the President and members of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, and their wives, were entertained at a cocktail party given by Dr. Brian Oxenham for Mr. W. M. Bristol, Chairman of Bristol-Myers International, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bristol.

At Romano's, Sydney, on January 9, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol were again guests of honour at a cocktail party attended by the President and members of the N.S.W. State Branch Committee, and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristol have made an extensive tour of the Pacific area. They came to Australia via Japan, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Manila, visiting Bristol-Myers' agents in each country. In Bangkok they were interested to see the licensed manufacturing operation there, which operates under the control of the Australian company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristol travelled to New Zealand before returning to the United States via Australia and Hawaii.

R.A.A.F. AIRCRAFT CARRIES DRUG

Progress made in medicine and pharmacy over the years also embodies the service given to wholesale drug houses throughout the world. Foremost among these companies in giving service to the public through pharmacy is F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., who have wholesale drug houses in all States of Australia. The following story is a typical example of this service.

At approximately 5 p.m. on Tuesday, January 22, an urgent call came from a pharmacy on Kangaroo Island for medical supplies for a dangerously ill woman. In order to save her life it was necessary that a special

drug be sent to Kangaroo Island immediately, and as no commercial plane or charter planes were available F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. contacted the R.A.A.F. at Mallala, who made available a Dakota aircraft which landed at West Beach airport from Edinburgh at 6.50 p.m. Supplies of the drug were in such short supply that the entire stock at the Royal Adelaide Hospital was made available. Supplies were rushed to the airport by Fauldings' warehouse manager.

Upon landing, the plane was met by the pharmacist, and Fauldings were subsequently advised that due to the prompt arrival of the drug the woman is still alive and there was hope of saving her life.

B.D.H. METRIC PACKS

The British Drug Houses (Australia, Pty.) Ltd. advises that certain of its medical products which are at present issued in 16, 20 and 40 fl. oz. bottles will, as soon as stocks of these sizes are exhausted, be issued in metric packings. The products and packs concerned are as follows:—

Ferbelan 40 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 1 litre, 44/-.

Livadex Oral 16 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 500 ml., 42/6.

Mandelix 80 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 1 litre, 53/-.

Mepilin Elixir 20 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 500 ml., 42/-.

Myanesis Elixir 40 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 1 litre, 33/-.

Radiomulsin 16 fl. oz. replaced by bottle of 500 ml., 22/6.

The company has also advised that the following new Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd. products are now available:—

"Distaquaine" V Elixir—

Elixir containing 30 mg. per 1.75 ml.
Bottle of 2 fl. oz. (30 doses), 14/6.

"Distaquaine" V Sulpha—

Each tablet contains 60 mg. Penicillin V, 0.3 gramme sulphadimidine and 0.14 gramme sulphamerazine.
Bottle of 30, 27/- Bottle of 200, 150/-.

GLAXO LABORATORIES: NEW PREPARATIONS

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. advises that it has added to its range of products four new preparations and a new pack of Efcortelan Tablets. The new products are:—

Tertroxin, the sodium salt of L-triiodothyronine, the biologically active form of the thyroid hormone, presented in tablet form. Trade prices are: 9/6 for bottle of 50 and 76/6 for 500.

Cytexin, a combination of vitamin B12 and other vitamins of the B complex group, issued as a freeze-dried sterile powder for the preparation of aqueous injection. Packed in five-dose vials, its trade price is 7/-.

Neobacrin Ointment containing 5 mgm. neomycin sulphate and 500 units of zinc bacitracin per gram is presented for the treatment of skin and eye infection with minimal risk of sensitisation. Trade price for 3.5 gm. tube is 3/- each and for 15 gm. tube 7/6 each.

Veispen Cerate '500 is a new Glaxo veterinary preparation for the treatment of the more resistant cases

of mastitis, containing sufficient procaine penicillin to ensure a dose of 500,000 units from each single-squeeze tube. Trade price for box of four tubes is 10/2, retailing at 14/3, and for tins of 12 trade price is 27/-, retailing at 36/-.

The additional pack of **Efcortelan Tablets** is a bottle of 40 tablets each containing 20 mgm. hydrocortisone Glaxo, and the trade price is 115/- per bottle.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S STAFF APPOINTMENT



Mr. E. J. Austin

Mr. Ralph Ward, General Manager of Chesebrough-Pond's Inc., announced early this month the appointment of Mr. E. J. Austin to the post of Assistant Manager.

Mr. Austin, A.C.A.A., A.A.S.A., A.M.T.C., and Member of National Association of Cost Accountants U.S.A., has been with the company for three years. Mr. Robert Gash continues as Sales and Advertising Manager.

J. & J. RADIO ADVERTISING

"The Adventures of Robin Hood," sponsored on radio by Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., is an entirely Australian programme, and is being produced by Grace Gibson Productions in Sydney, with an impressive cast of Australia's leading radio actors, headed by Ray Barratt as Robin Hood.



In this group (from left) are: Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild, Mr. J. N. Young, a member of the N.S.W. State Branch Committee, Mr. Richard Lane, script writer, and Mr. Alexander Archdale, who plays the role of "Peterkin the Minstrel."



NO

SYSTEMIC EFFECTS

—from the hormone

NO

LOCAL SIDE-EFFECTS

—burning, stinging or irritation

NO

SENSITISATION

NO

CONTRA-INDICATIONS

HYDROCORTISYL

WATER-SOLUBLE HYDROCORTISONE
SKIN LOTION AND SKIN OINTMENT

Relieves **PRURITUS**
in a few minutes

Reduces **ERYTHEMA**
in a few hours

Dries **WEEPING**
in a few days

Perfect tolerance

Rapid effect due to
the hormone being in true
solution

Makes the skin smooth,
soft and supple.

For example, as in:

Infantile and allergic Eczemas
Contact dermatitis and Chronic dermatitis

Plastic bottles of 20 ml. lotion 1% and 1%
Tubes of 5 G. and 15 G. ointment 1%, 1% and 2.5%

ROUSSEL PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY.) LTD.,

Sole Distributors for Australia: **POTTER & BIRKS (PTY.) LTD.,**
120 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards, N.S.W.





It's no secret

Hundreds of mothers every year write enthusiastic letters and thousands more throughout Australia tell their neighbours, friends and relatives how they have raised two, three, or even more infants on Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior.

The medical world, too, recognise that no baby foods are more nourishing than those prepared by Heinz. Doctors, Baby Health Centres, and hospital authorities can recommend with confidence any of the many varieties of Heinz Baby Foods.

It's no gossip, it's a fact, that the best selling baby foods in Australia are Heinz.

the
most recommended
**BABY
FOODS** ⁵⁷
in Australia are
HEINZ

Johnson & Johnson air "The Adventures of Robin Hood" over all major network stations at 7.30 p.m. every Monday, and the hard-selling commercial announcements in the session feature the company's well-known products, Johnson's Baby Powder, Tek Toothbrushes and "Band-Aid" Adhesive Bandages.

Hard-selling advertising material for the new programme has been prepared for point of sale displays. Colourful show cards will be available, and prominent press advertisements are scheduled to appear regularly.

FAULDINGS ENTERTAIN CHEMISTS

On the night of December 14 last, the Board of Management of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., entertained over 300 members of the pharmaceutical profession of South Australia at a Sherry Party and Buffet Tea.

The Managing Director, Mr. A. F. Scammell, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Board, and Mr. D. Penhall responded for the pharmacists present.

The reception was held in the company's spacious



Left to right: Mr. A. F. Scammell, Managing Director, F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Mr. T. Russell, Mr. A. C. Holloway and Mr. D. Penhall.

Staff Dining Hall, which was gaily decorated with holly and flowers.

The company states that from the comments heard, "it would appear that the chemists appreciated immensely this opportunity to make new friends and renew old acquaintances."

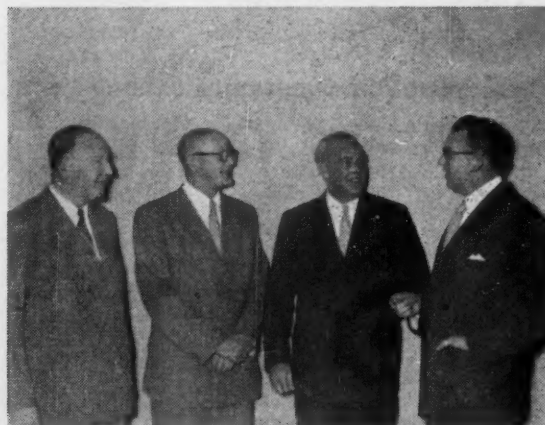
This function was followed on the night of December 18 by the company's Christmas party for families of the staff. About 120 children sat down to supper on the spacious lawns at the company's laboratories. Over 400 assembled in the largest marquee obtainable; and an illuminated Christmas Tree, with the arrival of "Father Christmas" with presents for all, and magicians and clowns, all helped to make the evening most successful.

THE HAMILTON LABORATORIES LIMITED, ADELAIDE

On December 12, 1956, the Hamilton Laboratories Limited invited South Australian medical and pharmaceutical leaders, wholesalers, trade associates and employees to an early evening function to celebrate the

opening of building additions which have more than doubled factory and warehouse floor space.

The Managing Director, Mr. M. A. Blake, outlined the early history and growth of the company since its formation in 1932, the company being formed for the purpose of marketing Hamilton's Sunburn Cream. He further indicated that development of the tablet department and the general range of ethical proprietaries had reached a stage where there could be no doubt as to the company's future. Well equipped for personnel, the company is able to compete for markets to the



From left to right: Mr. J. C. Baker (Director), Mr. H. G. Collyer (President S.A. Pharmaceutical Service Guild), Mr. M. A. Blake (Managing Director), Mr. A. A. Russell (President S.A. Pharmaceutical Society).

extent that over 80 per cent. of its business goes to the heavier populated eastern States. Of the company's range of ethical proprietaries over 90 per cent. are on prescription of medical practitioners. Export markets are in the early stages of growth. The building additions had become necessary to provide facilities to handle expansion, and the architects had wisely provided for further growth in the future.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, Mr. A. A. Russell, claimed it as a distinct pleasure to be able to accept the invitation to declare the building officially open, for to him it is always a pleasure to be associated with pharmaceutical advancement in any of the component spheres of the profession. South Australia had a very wonderful future, and this once small South Australian company would no doubt play its part, growing as the State grows. It was pleasing to note provision for further expansion, and he hoped to be invited to the next similar function.

Mr. H. G. Collyer, President of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, supported Mr. Russell, remarking that as South Australian Guild President he had attended similar openings Interstate, and now found it most gratifying to see South Australian people making like advancement. Harmonious relations have always existed between the Guild and the Hamilton Laboratories, and as a South Australian it gave him great satisfaction in offering the congratulations of the Federal Pharmaceutical Service Guild to this company on their progress illustrated by the building extensions.

Mr. J. C. Baker, a Director, on behalf of the company, closed the official ceremony by thanking Mr. Russell and Mr. Collyer, and inviting those present to proceed to enjoy Hamilton's hospitality.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 10/1/57—

Chemists' Section: Addition

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.	
30's	16/6	Dexedrine Spansule Capsules, 10 mg. 132/- doz.
30's	19/9	Dexedrine Spansule Capsules, 15 mg. 158/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Alteration

Edinburgh Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
29/9 Lantigen, B.C.E. 21/5 each
To operate as from January 15, 1957.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of December, 1956, dealt with the following products:—

A: 123	Armo-noestrol
A: 124	Armo-noestrol Forte Tablets
B: 75	Belladenal
H: 38	Hepsan Ampoules
H: 39	Hepsan Syrup
H: 40	Hydroderm Topical Ointment
H: 41	Hibitane Antiseptic Lozenges
M: 79	Migril
M: 80	Miotrol-P
O: 26	Orocillin-V Tablets
P: 182	Prenatal Dietary Supplement
S: 101	Serpatonil
S: 102	Sixavite Tablets Vitaminorum
S: 103	Senokot Tablets
T: 87	Tessalon
T: 88	Tyrotrace
T: 89	Tebafen
T: 90	Tritheon Tablets
V: 51	Vitamin Capsules (Vitamin Capsules Fauldings)
Z: 3	Zettyn Ophthalmic Antiseptic

The 20 cards to be issued shortly for the month of February, 1957, will deal with the following products:—

A125	Aroxine Pessaries.
B76	Bellafoline.
B77	Becaptan.
B78	Brolene Eye Ointment.
C133	Cadrosan Tablets.
D98	Diocetyl-Medo.
D99	Drinamyl Spansule.
D100	Dexedrine Spansule.
F34	Dydal.
F35	Dydalex.
O27	Oblivon-C.
P183	Parmacetyl.
P184	Polybactrin Antibiotic Powder Spray.
P185	Plassids.
P186	Premarin Intravenous.
Q7	Q.B. Tablets.
R35	Rubrintent.
R36	Revicaps.
U8	Ulbreval.
V52	Vasocort Spraypak.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Cards Service (including index book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 and 1956 (reduced to £2/2/- for each year) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1957, who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

New Products

ROBINSON'S GLUCONA

Robinson's Glucona—recently marketed by Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd.—is a carbonated glucose drink, containing pure medicinal glucose (dextrose) and Vitamin B₁. Glucona offers important advantages over ordinary forms of glucose.

Because of its palatability and carbonation Glucona is stated to be more acceptable and better tolerated. The Vitamin B₁ (thiamine) content assists in the metabolism of the dextrose without depletion of the body's natural reserves of Vitamin B₁.

Glucona requires no preparation. Its undiluted use ensures a convenient and pleasant source of glucose during illness, convalescence. Glucona is also of benefit in the treatment of nausea, physical shock, acidosis, biliousness and can be taken when no other food is tolerated.

In normal health Glucona readily provides an energising and invigorating drink for children and adults alike whenever there is any sign of tiredness, listlessness or loss of energy.

The recommended dosage for adults is half a glassful every two or three hours, or whenever necessary. Children: Proportionate to age, usually a wineglassful. Glucona is available in 20 fl. oz. bottles, sealed with a Tru-seal cap.



CREAMY PROM HOME PERM

Toni Cosmetics' latest creation, "Creamy Prom," will further expand the market by bringing more women into the fold. For the first time, women may give themselves a wave that not only looks more natural, but "feels" better . . . the hair being conditioned during the waving process.

Creamy Prom is easy to use. The lotion is smoothed on with the sponge applicator provided, curled up, and after a wait of 30 minutes, rinsed thoroughly and then allowed to dry. All that is necessary then is to

brush the hair into the desired style.

Promotional activities include widespread colour and black and white advertising; display material plus a special counter display merchandiser containing 6 units.

Retail prices: Whole Head Size, 13/6; End Curl Size, 9/9.

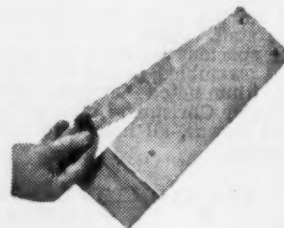
Available all drug houses.

BLEACOY 35mm NEGATIVE ALBUM

features an attractive blue, padded, washable plastic cover. Holds 588 35mm. negatives in strips of six. The swing-out envelopes and the handy index page make for quick reference.

A neat useful album which will be welcomed by photographers as a means of storing very precious negatives without danger of scratching or spoiling.

Retail price 16/-.



“AH! THE **NEW** WATERWORTH

FILM STRIP AND SLIDE PROJECTOR”



“AUSTRALIA’S OWN PROJECTOR”

IS AVAILABLE IN MANY MODELS FEATURING:

- ★ Non-spill light grid.
- ★ Tilt adjustment.
- ★ New quick action control for raising and lowering the front of projector.

SPARES ALWAYS AVAILABLE



MADE ENTIRELY
IN AUSTRALIA

E. N. WATERWORTH

G.P.O. Box 113D, HOBART

Dear Sirs,—Please send me details and price list.

Name

Address

3 out of 4* WOMEN CHOOSE Modess!

* Surveys conducted by an independent organisation show that, of all women purchasing sanitary napkins, 3 out of 4 choose Modess.

**So for 1957 get YOUR share of this
increasing market**

- There's Modess Masslinn, 2/11
- or Modess with gauze cover, 2/11
- and for those who need extra protection, there's Modess Hospital Napkins, 3/3

For 1957, one of the strongest colour advertising campaigns yet undertaken will be used to spearhead the Modess story of a 3-way choice. You, too, can cash in on this activity by starting right away to display prominently at point-of-sale the excellent merchandisers made available free of charge. A good display, giving your customers a 3-way choice, means solid profit to you.

*Good display
aids impulse
sales*



Modess

PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON • THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Commonwealth and State News

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

The greater the power the more dangerous the abuse.
—Edmund Burke.

Mr. C. Balson has opened a new pharmacy at 264 Campbell parade, North Bondi.

Mr. S. F. Shearman has sold his pharmacy to Mr. B. G. Moore.

Mr. R. S. Davis, of Camperdown, has disposed of his pharmacy.

Mr. G. L. Brooks, of Croydon Park, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Iacono.

Mr. L. M. Carey has opened a pharmacy in Bruntnell street, Chatham, Taree.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY Materia Medica

All students intending to take Materia Medica in 1957 must enrol in the Pharmacy Department in the last week of February. This applies to students repeating the course as well as those who have just completed Pharmacy I.

SCIENCE CONGRESS, DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Official representatives from New South Wales are the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. Brian Fegent, and Mr. Leslie W. Smith, State President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild. They will be joined in New Zealand by Professor S. E. Wright, who will step off at Dunedin on his return to Australia from the United States.

MUNICIPAL HONOURS

In our December issue we referred to the election recently of Mrs. Beth Carter, J.P., Ph.C., M.P.S., as the first lady alderman on Ku-ring-gai Municipal Council, on which she represents Wahroonga Ward.



The accompanying photograph of Mrs. Carter reached us after our December issue had been printed.

MR. AND MRS. BRISTOL MEET GUILD EXECUTIVES AT ROMANO'S ON JANUARY 9

Members of the State Branch Committee of the Guild attended this cocktail party at the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Brian Oxenham to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, who had flown out from the United States. Mr. Bristol is the Production Manager of Bristol Myers Company.

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. J. L. TOWNLEY ON JANUARY 11 IN THE BLIGH ROOM, ADAMS (TATTERSALLS) HOTEL

This pleasing function was held to wish bon voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Townley on the eve of their departure for abroad. The opportunity was also taken to honour Mr. Townley's record of 50 years' service in official pharmacy. The function was organised by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Punctually at 8.30 p.m. the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Ken Powell, called on Mr. G. R. Cameron, Under-Secretary, Department of Health, to speak.

Apologising for the absence of the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, Mr. Cameron said the Minister was absent at a conference in Hobart, but he requested that his best wishes be conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Townley.

Mr. Cameron said he had been associated with Mr. Townley as Chairman of the Pharmacy Board, member of the Poisons Advisory Committee and member of the Pure Foods Committee. Mr. Townley had performed yeoman service as Chairman of the Pharmacy Board over very many years. His sound common sense was a bulwark. Mr. Townley had been with official pharmacy for over 50 years, and he had rendered excellent service to the profession.

"I hope that Mr. and Mrs. Townley enjoy their trip abroad and return safely to these shores.

"Thank you for the opportunity to express these wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of the Department of Health."

Mr. Leslie W. Smith was then requested to speak.

Mr. Smith said: "It is with great pleasure that I rise to bid bon voyage to our two friends. I have worked with Mr. Townley for many years. On the Pharmacy Board we have been 15 years together, and during the whole of that time he has conducted affairs with order and decorum. His suitability and capability have been well demonstrated by his re-election year after year as Chairman of the Pharmacy Board. On behalf of the State Branch Committee I wish Mr. and Mrs. Townley good health. I feel I am re-echoing the sentiments of all who know them when I wish them an enjoyable and happy trip and a safe return."

Mr. Powell then called on Mr. Cutler.

Mr. Cutler said: "As junior member of the old brigade I support the remarks already made. From 25 years with him at the Society table I know they are correct, and my service with the Pharmacy Board supports my experience at the Society table. Mr. Townley was associated with sporting activities in Pharmacy from the earliest days, when he was a keen cricketer. I

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

join Mrs. Townley in best wishes for a well-earned break overseas."

At this point the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. Brian Fegent, called for silence, and in a few well-chosen words presented Mr. Townley with a silver tray inscribed with the words

Presented to J. L. Townley upon 50 years service in official Pharmacy by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

1906-1956

Mr. Fegent then presented to Mrs. Townley a traveling case with matching hat box in muted sky blue.

Mr. Townley said: "Boys and girls. Thank you very much for honouring me with such a fine memento of my 50 years in Pharmacy. It has been a long and pleasant road, and I have enjoyed every minute of it.

I have some old photographs here just to prove it is 50 years since I first broke into Pharmacy. One photograph shows the first Pharmacy Ball at the Paddington Town Hall.

"Thank you very much indeed," concluded Mr. Townley.

Mrs. Townley then said she was unaccustomed to public speaking, but she desired to say thank you very much to those present for their kind and sincere remarks.

The Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Powell, then invited attention to the fact that Mr. Fegent and Mr. Smith would be leaving for New Zealand in a few days to represent Pharmacy at the Dunedin Conference of A.N.Z.A.A.S., and on behalf of those assembled wished them bon voyage and a pleasant instructive sojourn in New Zealand.

Mr. Fegent and Mr. Smith briefly responded, and the function concluded.

FAREWELL FUNCTION TO MR. AND MRS. J. L. TOWNLEY



From top left to right: Mr. B. G. Fegent presents Mr. Townley with a silver tray. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Townley. Mrs. R. W. Feller and Mrs. L. W. Smith. Mr. W. R. Cutler. Mr. G. R. Cameron. Mr. Fegent presenting Mrs. Townley with travelling case and hat box. Mrs. P. E. Cosgrave, Mr. Cosgrave and Mrs. M. J. Carlisle. Mr. L. W. Smith. Mr. Ken Powell, Mr. Aub. Winterton and Mr. Conolly. Mrs. H. W. Read, Mr. Read, Mr. G. Benjamin and Mr. Townley. Mrs. K. A. Cartwright (standing), Mrs. Fegent, Mrs. Townley and Mrs. Cameron. Mr. Feller, Mr. J. S. Warner, Mr. E. G. Hall and Miss M. Sweeney.



A choice of 4 products

IN THE FUNCTIONAL & SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT OF THE MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME



"NEO-OESTROGENINE"

"Neo-Oestrogenine" Tablets, 1.5 mg. (= 60,000 i.u.).

A perfectly tolerated but powerful oestrogen for the rapid restoration to normal of low oestrogen levels.



"OESTROGENINE COMPOUND"

"Neo-Oestrogenine"	..	..	0.1 mg.
Thyroid Siccum	..	..	3/10 gr.
Anterior Pituitary Sicc.	..	..	1/20 gr.
Calcium Phosphate	..	..	0.5 gm.

For the restoration and maintenance of oestrogen levels in the type of patient with general menopausal symptoms.



"O.C.P."

("Oestrogenine Compound" with Phenobarbital gr. 1/3)

To provide replacement, correction and a day-time sedative for the nervous and excitable type of patient.



"O.C. FORTE"

"O.C. FORTE" Tablets ("Oestrogenine Compound" with Methyl Testosterone 2.5 mg. and Dextro-Amphetamine Sulphate 2.5 mg.).

A synergistic hormone formula of mixed oestrogens and androgens, to brighten up the neurotic and mentally depressed type of patient.

Head Office:
CROYDON, VICTORIA
Branches in all Capital Cities

FAWNS & McALLAN

AUSTRALIA

RING

BM 6129

BM 6120

MA 4004

William Pearce and Co. Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF ETHICAL DRUGS

For ACCURATE, PROMPT AND FRIENDLY SERVICE

"Distributors for Luitpold Werke, Munich. Manufacturers of SEMORI, CLAUDEN, HIRUDOID, COMBIZYN, MONOTREAN, PASPAT."

149 CASTLEREAGH STREET,
SYDNEY

Geriatric Problems
can be successfully controlled with

HYDERGINE

(Dihydroergocornine, dihydroergocristine, dihydroergokryptine
in equal proportions)

Characterised by 3 principal pharmacodynamic properties

Packaging:

AMPOULES, BOXES OF 6 x 1 ml.
AMPOULES, BOXES OF 20 x 1 ml.
SUB-LINGUAL TABLETS, BOTTLES OF 30
SUB-LINGUAL TABLETS, BOTTLES OF 150
SUB-LINGUAL TABLETS, BOTTLES OF 500

A product from the laboratories of
SANDOZ LTD., BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Direct depression
of vasomotor
centres leading to
reduction in vascular tone.

•
•
•

Cerebral
arteriosclerosis,
with forgetfulness,
headaches, etc.

Peripheral adreno-
sympatholytic
action resulting in
vasodilation.

•
•
•

Impaired peripheral
circulation, inter-
mittent claudication,
pains in the
extremities, etc.

Vagal stimulation,
bringing about bradycardia and better
cardiac efficiency.

•
•
•

Elevated blood
pressure,
palpitations,
rapid pulse, etc.



Literature is available on request from:

H. H. BUCKLEY & CO. PTY. LTD. (AUST.)

SYDNEY: G.P.O. BOX 3695 • MELBOURNE: G.P.O. BOX 1613M

H. H. BUCKLEY PHARMA LTD. (NEW ZEALAND)

AUCKLAND • WELLINGTON • CHRISTCHURCH

H.H.B.53/H.P.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Alvis Garvan Memorial Prize.—Laverick, Elizabeth.
CHEMISTRY I

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize.—Esplin, Margaret P.

High Distinction.—Graham, G. G.; Schieb, M. C.

Distinction.—Bathgate, B. F.; Lobel, E. (two equal); Esplin, Margaret P.; Burns, M. R.; Laverick, Elizabeth; Learmont, D. D. (last three equal).

Credit.—Watkins, C. R.; Humphrey, F. G.; McKenna, J. P. (equal); Cheers, D. R.; Cox, L. D.; Gardiner, R. H. (three equal); Gray, Joan M.; Lvoff, R.; Saul, E. (two equal); Dunne, J. C.; Edwards, P. M.; McLean, Heather E.; Robinson, A. F.; Simpson, J. D. (five equal); Hassey, K. S.; Hurd, G. F.; McGloin, Margaret A.; Mayson, J. S. (four equal); Brady, R. E.; Murray, F. T. (two equal); Aliprandi, S. W. J.; Frost, J. V.; Macourt, M. A.; Matthews, Betty M.; Osborne, A. W. B.; O'Toole, G. B. (six equal).

Pass, December, 1956, Alphabetical.—Adamek, J.; Addison, Marisha S.; Ansel, Pamela R.; Badman, Janice R.; Barker, Noemi L.; Bible, F. N.; Binns, Ruth M.; Bland, J. E.; Blonsky, S.; Blunden, Janice J.; Brauer, Mary B.; Bundy, Jill L.; Bush, R. W.; Calman, D. T.; Calvi, W. F.; Cameron, D. I.; Cheesman, G. R.; Cole, D. E.; Cook, G.; Coote, D. B.; Craze, B. F.; Crook, A. P.; Cross, F. L.; Daly, R. F.; De Torres, H. C.; Dickinson, Sandra L.; Doherty, Geraldine A.; Donald, W. D.; Donsworth, R. J.; Driscoll, M. F.; Duncan, K. S.; Duncan, N. W.; Elder, Catherine; Faehrmann, F. A.; Fitzgerald, M. B.; Fordham, Judith A.; Fowler, J. W.; Gaulton, Elsie O.; Gleeson, Angela L.; Glover, D. H.; Gold, Judith; Haggerty, R. A.; Hahn, J. F.; Hall, Pamela J.; Hardie, Patricia; Hatfield, Margaret L.; Havilah, W. B.; Heffernan, J. P.; Hicks, M. G.; Holme, Beatrice C.; Horne, J. R.; Houstone, A. B.; Hull, Elaine; Jeffrey, W. J.; Jobling, J. H.; Johnston, N.; Kelly, P. J.; Kemp, R. J.; Lazarus, M. L.; Lazner, Margaret A.; Lazzarini, R.; Lobel, Susie; Lumsden, L. A. D.; Lundy, R. D.; McAuley, B. S.; McCarthy, T. J.; McFarlane, I. C.; McGloin, P. J.; McLean, Edith M.; Maguire, B. J.; Manning, B. J.; Mant, Carol F.; Marks, B. M.; Marshall, P. S.; Martin, P. T.; Martyn, D.; Mayhew, Deirdre L.; Meggitt, Anita J.; Meikle, Margaret N.; Merel, L.; Moffatt, I. B.; Morris, J. C.; Murphy, J. P.; Murray, P. M.; Musgrove, H. W.; Nader, R. W.; Napper, I. W.; Neave, G.; O'Reilly, P. W.; Owens, B. J.; Owens, R. J.; Parsons, B. J.; Payne, Margaret J.; Pearce, W. W.; Percival, Diana W.; Pulle, Carole A.; Reinten, A. J.; Rengger, R. L.; Rennie, P. E.; Richards, Julia M.; Rigney, C. J.; Robb, G. S.; Roche, B. A.; Rogers, M. B.; Rolleston, J. P.; Segal, R. H.; Semos, P. J.; Sharpe, Carole A.; Sharpe, Maxine P.; Shields, B. G.; Smith, L. G.; Sparrow, J. W.; Streater, Deirdre A. M.; Sullivan, P. B.; Tatar, Marianne; Taylor, R. B.; Tiller, D. J.; Tonking, Diana M.; Tonner, P. A.; Townner, P. F. G.; Turner, G. A.; Turner, J. R.; Walker, Gwendoline S.; Walsh, J. D.; War, B.; Weeks, Diana R.; Wellham, B. S.; Westcott, Pamela J.; Whiting, Barbara M.; Wildblood, P. J.; Yapp, K. G.

BOTANY I

Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. Prize.—Graham, G. G.; Laverick, Elizabeth (shared).

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize.—Laverick, Elizabeth.

Collie Prize.—Graham, G. G.; Laverick, Elizabeth (shared).

Distinction.—Graham, G. G.; Laverick, Elizabeth (equal).

Credit.—Humphrey, F. G.; Pulle, Carole A. (equal); Weeks, Diana R.; Aliprandi, S. W. J.; Dunne, J. C.

Tiller, D. J. (three equal); Hall, Pamela J.; Gray, Joan M.; Barker, Noemi L.; Dalglish, C. C. (two equal).

Pass, December, 1956, Alphabetical.—Adamek, J.; Ansell, Pamela R.; Badman, Janice R.; Bardsley, Judith A.; Bathgate, B. F.; Bible, F. N.; Binns, Ruth M.; Blanch, Brenda E.; Blunden, Janice R.; Brady, R. E.; Buchanan, Helene; Bush, R. W.; Byrnes, M. R.; Cameron, D. I.; Cane, Pamela M. W.; Carroll, L. C.; Cheers, D. R.; Cole, D. E.; Colless, Jan; Collins, Ursula D.; Cooper, J. R.; Coote, D. B.; Cox, L. D.; Crapp, K. W.; Crook, A. P.; Cummings, Jeanette; Delamont, Mary B.; Dickinson, Sandra L.; Doherty, Geraldine A.; Donald, W. D.; Donnellan, Camille E. M. T.; Donsworth, R. J.; Dougan, D. H.; Duncan, N. W.; Edwards, P. M.; Elder, Catherine; Esplin, Margaret P.; Faehrmann, G. A.; Ferguson, A. M.; FitzGerald, J. M. P.; Fitzgerald, M. B.; Furley, J. R.; Gaulton, Elsie O.; Gilbert, G. B.; Glover, D. H.; Gold, Judith; Grace, R. H.; Graham, Diane G.; Haggerty, R. A.; Hardie, Patricia; Hassey, K. S.; Haywood, P. L.; Heath, P.; Heffernan, J. P.; Hicks, M. G.; Holland, R. W.; Horne, J. R.; Hough, S. A.; Houstone, A. B.; Hurd, G. F.; Hynard, B. J.; Isley, J. H.; Jobling, J. H.; Johnston, N.; Keeble, Jeanette M. S.; Kelso, Valerie H.; Kennard, Roselyn C.; Kevans, J. J.; Laurantus, P. R.; Lazarus, M. L.; Lazner, Margaret A.; Lazzarini, R.; Learmont, D. D.; Leventis, L.; Lindsay, P. J.; Lobel, E.; Lundy, R. D.; Lvoff, R.; McAuley, B. S.; McCarthy, T. J.; McFarlane, I. C.; McGloin, Margaret A.; McKenna, J. P.; McLean, Edith M.; McLean, Heather E.; Macourt, M. A.; Maguire, B. J.; Manning, B. J.; Marks, B. M.; Martin, P. T.; Martyn, D.; Mayhew, Deirdre L.; Mayson, J. S.; Meggitt, Anita J.; Meikle, Margaret N.; Merel, L.; Moffatt, I. B.; Moir, Jennifer F.; Mulvogue, Janette; Murphy, J. P.; Murray, F. T.; Musgrove, H. W.; Napper, I. W.; Neave, G.; Ogden, Susan E.; Opit, J. M.; O'Reilly, P. W.; Osborne, A. W. B.; O'Toole, G. B.; Paton, D. J.; Payne, Margaret J.; Pearce, W. W.; Purcell, Helen M.; Rayner, Barbara J.; Rengger, R. L.; Rennie, P. E.; Richards, Julia M.; Rigney, C. J.; Robb, G. S.; Roberts, Brenda M.; Robinson, A. F.; Rogers, M. B.; Sahade, Lawdie-Anne; Schieb, M. C.; Semos, P. J.; Sharpe, Carole A.; Sharpe, Maxine P.; Shields, B. G.; Simpson, J. D.; Smith, L. G.; Sparrow, J. W.; Stanmore, Ada E.; Steadson, K. D.; Suen, Valerie; Taylor, R. B.; Tonner, P. A.; Tribe, R. W.; Turner, G. A.; Turner, J. R.; Walsh, J. D.; War, B.; Watkins, C. R.; Watt, Dawn H.; Webb, Margaret L.; Webb, R. H.; Wellham, B. S.; Whiting, Barbara M.; Wildblood, P. J.; Willis, R. J.; Yapp, K. G.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION MATERIA MEDICA

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Prize.—Snodgrass, C. M.

Association of Women Pharmacists' Prize.—Paviour, Janet E. G.; Reilly, Raimonde M. (shared).

Distinction.—Snodgrass, C. M.; Moran, D. L.; Peterson, P. H.

Credit.—Paviour, Janet E. G.; Reilly, Raimonde M. (both aeq.); St. Clair, U. M.; Fraser, J.; Winch, D. E.; Harris, J. R.; Swavley, F. A.; Walsh, T. A.; Grimwood, C. T.; Lawler, J. R. (both aeq.); Holder, G. M.; Sanson, B. (both aeq.); Lawler, K. E. J.; Ferguson, J. N.; Oates, R. W.; Walton, Kay E. (both aeq.); Campbell, Marie E.; Bottle, E.; Ling, S. M., B.Sc. (both aeq.).

Pass, December, 1956, Alphabetical.—Baird, Robyn A.; Barnes, Annette E.; Baz, R. J.; Bookallil, P. G.; Brown, Beverley L.; Brown-Parker, Rosemary; Bruncker, G. J.; Butterworth, R. J.; Cahill, J. M.; Cameron, R. M.; Carlton, K. M.; Causer, P. F.; Chidley, R. A.; Christian, Audrey J.; Cody, D. V.; Corbett, Jacqueline; Cornish, Jennifer; Cottrell, R. S.; Cousins, Joan; Davey, L. G.; Davy, K. J.; Dimarco, J.; Dunn, J. T.; Edwards,

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An interesting position has been created for a qualified pharmacist by an English ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer just commencing manufacture in Australia.

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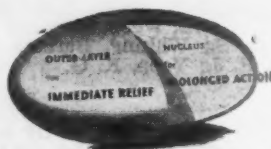
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Directions:

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2. At the end of a minute swallow the rest of the tablet with a small drink of water.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

R. W.; Farrent, P. D.; Fulop, Yvette S.; Fyfe, R. C.; George, Shirley M.; Giuffre, Maria; Glastonbury, Elizabeth A.; Grice, A. C.; Harper, J. M.; Harris, Poppy; Healey, P. F.; Heaney, Margaret A.; Hicks, R. G.; Hislop, P. A.; Holloway, R. G.; Howard, B. L.; Howard, Sheila; Hurt, D. T.; Hurt, Elizabeth J.; Jarymowysch, Daria W.; Johnson, B. J.; Jollow, D. J.; Kennedy, D. R. J.; Kerr, Margaret R.; Kerr, S.; Langham, R. J.; Linder, Helen M.; Lynch, A. F.; Lynch, G. P.; McLachlan, Jennifer D.; Malouf, J. J.; Marlow, E. D.; Marshall, R. F.; Meyer, Christiane B.; Middleton, Ella H. P.; Mood, J. R.; Mueller, J. E.; Muir, M. S.; O'Dell, H. A.; B.Sc.; O'Hearn, G. J.; Papps, A. J.; Patrick, T. G. F.; Payne, F. W.; Payten, Jeanette M.; Pereira, W. J.; Platt, Helen; Quilkey, J. N.; Robertson, I. P.; Rogers, Joan M.; Ryan, P. M.; Sewell, L. P.; Solomon, R. C.; Spies, A. L.; Stephenson, Wendy C.; Taylor, F. W.; Thompson, J. A.; Tonner, P. R.; Turk, N. W.; Varley, D. J.; Vidler, W. S. C.; Wallace, P. P.; White, G. E. E.; Whittaker, J. C.; Whittingham, J. R.; Williams, P. V.; Zietsch, A. J., B.Sc.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on December 11, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. Townley (President), and Messrs. Harman, Simpson, Dempster, Thomas, Gostelow and Cartwright.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Noel Dubois, Margaret Jean Farlow, Brian Harold Fogerty, Barbara Ann Gould, Glenda Coralynne Jones, Constance Fay Kemmis, Marek Liebesman, John Bruce Mead, Marie Jenn Shirt.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Mabel Catherine Just (from Queensland).

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: John Alexander Branson (to New Zealand), Yvonne Thompson (to Great Britain), Eva Cathryn Port (nee Flamm) (to Great Britain), Jill Florence Rossell (to Victoria), and Kevin Douglas Owen (to Victoria).

Applications for Restoration.—Applications from Ronald G. Pepper and Alfred Munro Montague were approved.

Having carefully considered an application from Gerald Haswell Griffin (removed under Section 9), the Board, by general resolution, decided that the application be refused.

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—2.

Registration of Indentures.—Registrations comprised one new indenture, eight transfers and four cancellations.

Poisons Act.—One death from barbiturates was reported.

Correspondence.—P.A.A. report of meeting of Committee and re B.P.C. was noted.

Chief Secretary's Department, re control of certain drugs under Police Offences (Amendment) Act.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, re Uniform Poisons Schedules. A reply to the Council was deferred until after the next meeting of the Poisons Advisory Committee.

Under Secretary.—Advice regarding additional accommodation for the teaching of pharmacy in the University was noted.

Meeting closed 9.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at Science House on December 4, 1956, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall, J. L. Townley, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton and Miss M. Sweeney. Chairman Mr. B. G. Fegent.

Accidental Death of Alan Dunsmore.—Mr. Hall reported the death of Alan Dunsmore, of Oatley, who was killed in a car accident in New Zealand. It was decided to enquire from the Pharmacy if the Society could be of any assistance.

Aldermanic Honours.—It was decided to write to Mrs. Beth Carter, congratulating her on her election to the Ku-ring-gai Municipal Council.

It was also decided to write to Mr. W. H. Northam, congratulating him upon his election as a member of the Sydney City Council. Likewise to Mr. Grahame Stewart, of Panania, who had been elected to the Bankstown Municipal Council.

Death of Dr. L. T. Parr.—It was resolved to write letters of condolence to the late Dr. Parr's two daughters, Mrs. S. Bell and Mrs. G. Davies.

Bi-Monthly News Sheet.—Mr. Fegent reported that the printer had not yet come forward with the complete layout.

University Accommodation.—The secretary presented the draft of a letter to the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan.

It was decided to write accordingly to Mr. Sheahan and to request permission for a deputation to wait upon him in the New Year.

The meeting proclaimed itself as adamantly opposed to the Pharmacy Course being completed at night time.

The President and Secretary were appointed to constitute the deputation.

Country Visits, 1956.—Zone meeting at Orange, November 11, 1956.

Mr. Fegent said the meeting was satisfactory. By unanimous request the meeting had approved the formation of a Pharmaceutico-Veterinary Liaison Committee.

This proposal had also been supported by the Zone meetings at Dulwich Hill and Manly.

It was resolved to write to the Veterinary Surgeons' Association, concerning the proposed Liaison Committee.

Annual Meeting of N.H.V.P.A.—Mr. Fegent said he had attended the meeting, which was well supported by a large gathering.

Farewell Function, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Townley.—January 11.

It was decided to send invitations to Councillors and their wives, the Guild Executive and wives, also to the Minister, Professor Thorp, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cosgrave.

At this point Mr. Townley retired temporarily.

Mr. Hall said that Mr. Townley had been 50 years in official Pharmacy and 46 years married.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary select a gift for Mr. Townley, suitably inscribed; also a gift for Mrs. Townley, for presentation on January 11.

Meeting of S.A.A. New South Wales Sub-Committee—on Pharmacists' Measures.—Mr. Fegent said the meeting had been called on December 4 to discuss the reasons for the shortage of measures. The smaller

No. 1.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BUTTURINI U. Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture with α -tocopheryl acetate. *Minerva. Med.* 41, 1235-7 (1950).

Of 6 cases with Dupuytren's contracture, 5 had completely favourable results with resolution of the fibrosclerotic process, and 1 case had partial improvement. Treatment consisted of oral administration of 100 to 300 mg. tocopherol daily for 3 to 6 months or longer.

deGRACIANSKY P. and BOULLE S. Treatment of sclerous hypodermatitis of the legs with tocopherol. *Bull. soc. franc. dermatol. syphilig.* 57, 213-4 (1950).

Ten of 13 patients treated with vitamin E, 300 mg. of tocopherol daily for 60 to 100 days, were definitely improved. Collagenous infiltration stopped, ulcers healed, pliability of the skin and subcutaneous structures returned, and adhesions disappeared. Improvement usually occurred by the 15th day, but in some patients 4 to 6 weeks were required. Oral administration was preferred because intramuscular injection induced undesirable local reactions.

KESSLER M. M. Vitamin E therapy in treatment of myopathies. *J. Med. Soc. New Jersey* 48, 164-5 (1951).

Traumatic myositis (22 cases) yielded most satisfactory results. Improvement occurred within one or two days. Treatment consisted of vitamin E applied topically with or without diathermy. Tenosynovitis (3 cases) also showed improvement in three days. Acute cases of bursitis (3 cases) showed prompt reduction of swelling and increased range of motion. Fibromyositis (28 cases) was favourably influenced by tocopherol treatment; spasm and pain were reduced, and also time lost from work was about halved compared with results of conventional treatments. Patients with arthritis (5 cases) and sciatica (2 cases) were also benefited. Subsequent experience with vitamin E indicated that oral administration plus topical application was superior to topical treatment alone.

CRANE J. E. Treatment of multiple sclerosis with fat-soluble vitamins, animal fat and ammonium chloride. *Conn. State Med. J.* 14, 40-1 (1950).

Administration of 200 mg. tocopherols daily, in addition to other fat-soluble vitamins and fat supplements, markedly improved the condition of 18 of 24 patients with multiple sclerosis. Five patients showed no improvement, and one became worse.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by

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BM22-55

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

markings had been causing a great number of rejections by the Weights and Measures Office.

On Monday afternoon, a visit would be paid by members of the sub-committee to the Crown Crystal Factory to witness what has to be done in the manufacture of pharmacists' measures.

Poisons Acts and Regulations.—It was reported that amendments had been made to the regulations vide N.S.W. Government Gazette, November 16, 1956.

Meeting of Select Committee, November 20, 1956, re Poisons Act and Regulations.—Mr. Fegent said that the meeting had recommended that the colouring of strychnine be altered so that it could not be confused with powders which are pink.

It was decided to write to the Poisons Advisory Committee suggesting that strychnine should be coloured green.

It was also recommended to suggest that the regulation be rescinded which requires the label on the container of a restricted drug to read "To be used only by the patient and strictly as prescribed." This wording causes needless alarm.

Date of January, 1957, Meeting.—It was decided to hold the next meeting of Council on January 3, 1957.

Correspondence.—Dr. S. E. Wright, U.S.A. Conveying to the President and Councillors thanks for their good wishes and congratulations on his appointment to Associate Professorship. Received.

Mr. M. N. Morris, Hon. Treasurer, N.H.V.P.A.. Enclosing cheque for £10/10/-, to be used as a prize for the most proficient first-year country apprentice.

It was decided to refer the matter to Professor Thorp. Mr. Read was requested to obtain data for the awarding of the prize for the current year.

Mr. F. W. Ritchie, Parke, Davis & Co. Enquiring the names and addresses of the N.S.W. winners of the P.D. award for 1957.

It was decided to ask Professor Thorp for the necessary information.

Director of Youth Welfare, Department of Labour and Industry. Advising the department's leaflet on Pharmacy is due for reprinting. Asking the Society to revise the Vocational Guidance leaflet.

The leaflet was handed to Mr. Read for emendation.

Chief Secretary's Department, November 20, 1956. Asking for publicity in the "A.J.P." regarding the proclamation—dangerous drugs Levorphan, Racemorphan, Levomethorphan, Racemethorphan. Received. To be published.

P.A.A. Attaching copy of letter from Editor B.P.C., regarding simplification of the table for isotonic solutions. Received.

P.A.A. Report of Meeting of Executive held October, 1956. Received.

Applications for Membership.—Balson, Christopher; Dubois, Noel; Green, Denis Clive; Just, Mabel Catherine.

Associate.—Shipp, Robert John.

Resignations.—Cotterell, Marcia, Mrs.; Lindsay, I. M.; McCallum, Claude M.; Nicholas, G. E.; Roberts, Myra M., Miss; Stewart, J. A. G., Miss (Mrs. Anderson); Studdert, A. M., Miss.

Removal by Decease.—Dunsmore, A. K.

Associates—Removals.—Butcher, O. C., Miss; Chapman, J. C.; Drach, N.; Evans, B. D.; Fogerty, B. H.; Kingsland, N. R.

Prescription Boxes.—A member said he had been told that one chemist in the Caringbah area placed boxes in grocers' shops in which prescriptions could be placed for collection by the chemist.

Felicitations.—Mr. Fegent, on behalf of his wife and himself, conveyed to his colleagues and their wives, Christmas greetings.

"Thank you," he said, "for the assistance you have been to me this year."

Mr. Fegent also thanked the secretary for his assistance and co-operation. He also conveyed the season's greetings to the members of the staff.

Mr. Cutler conveyed to the president and Mrs. Fegent, his colleagues, wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at Science House, Sydney, on January 3, 1957, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chair), E. G. Hall, W. R. Cutler, J. L. Townley, H. W. Read, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, and Miss M. Sweeney.

Pharmacists' Measures

Postal ballot re adoption of British standards.

It was decided to vote for the proposition that British standards should be adopted in the specification for pharmacists' measures.

Poisons Act and Regulations

The Poisons Advisory Committee wrote on December 19 that the Committee could not see its way clear to recommend that the present method of colouring strychnine should be altered, nor could it recommend that the labelling requirements in relation to restricted drugs should be deleted. Noted.

Meeting of Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee

Mr. Fegent said that a meeting of this Committee would be held on January 10 for the purpose of discussing the Poisons Act and the D.D. Act.

Mention at the meeting of the following points was suggested:—

(a) Preparation of precis of the commitments of doctors under both Acts.

(b) The appointment of an Advisory Committee under the D.D. Act, similar to that appointed under the Poisons Act.

Society representatives attending the meeting were Mr. Fegent, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Townley and the Secretary.

Annual General Meeting 1957

It was noted that the meeting would be held in the Stawell Hall on March 21, 1957, commencing at 8 p.m.

Presentation of Registration Certificates and Prizes

Concerning the date on which the ceremony should take place, it was suggested a date be selected in April some time before Easter, the matter to be taken up with the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board.

N.H.V.P.A. Prize for Country Apprentice

Mr. Read reported that the winner on the first occasion was Miss Elizabeth Laverick.

Miss Laverick had been apprenticed to Mr. Wolifson, of Merewether, but had now been transferred to the Arncliffe Dispensary. She obtained distinction in Chemistry I equal 6th and distinction in Botany I equal 1st. She also shared the Society's prize for First Year Botany Students and in addition the Collie Prize.

It was decided to advise Miss Laverick that the prize would be presented at the Annual General Meeting.

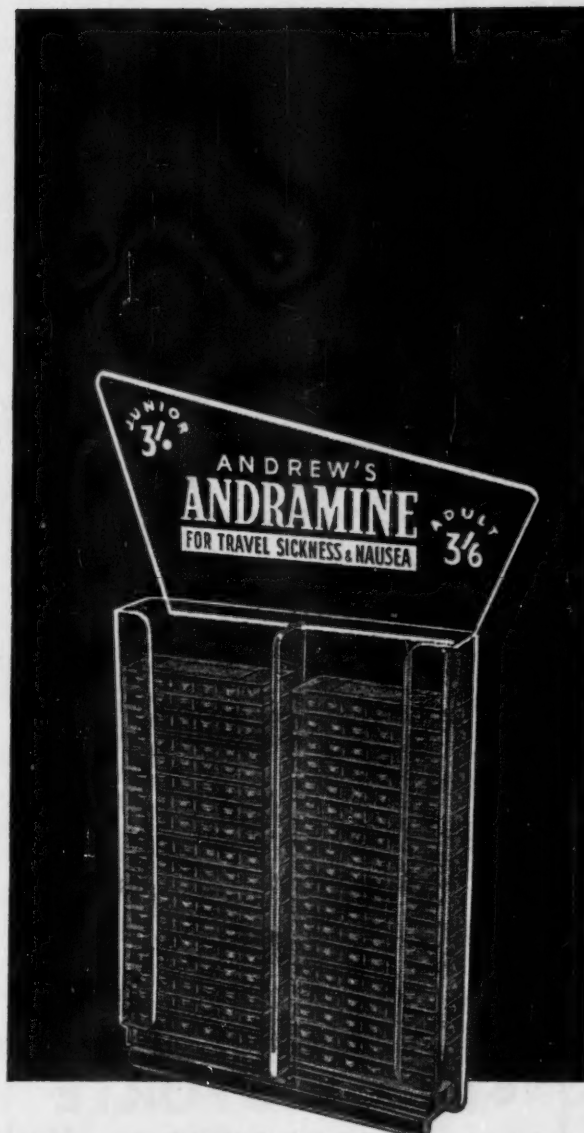
It was further decided to invite the President of the Newcastle Zone, Mr. Neil Smith, to the Annual General Meeting.

Programme for 1957

The matter of drafting a programme for the current year was referred to the Executive for attention and report to next meeting.

Bi-monthly News Sheet

Mr. Fegent said that two other major articles would need to be in hand before production could be started. Mr. Powell was exploring this.



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VITAMIN B1	2	mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN	2.5	mgm.
NIACINAMIDE	20.0	mgm.
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Bottles of 1,000 Tablets, 66/- each

● MULTI-B PLUS

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

MULTI-B with DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE	0.25	mgm.
---	------	------

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each

● MULTI-B WITH PHENOBARBITONE ... Gr. 1/4

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

MULTI-B with PHENOBARBITONE	gr. 1/4
-----------------------------	---------

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 11/10 each.

● MULTI-B FORTE

EACH TABLET CONTAINS:

VITAMIN B1	5	mgm.
RIBOFLAVIN	4	mgm.
NIACINAMIDE	30	mgm.
PYRIDOXINE HCl	0.5	mgm.
VITAMIN C	30	mgm.

Bottles of 100 Tablets, 13/7 each
Bottles of 1,000 Tablets, 125/- each



SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

S. W. Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition

It was decided to inquire from Mr. Kent his opinion concerning the sole entry for 1956.

Correspondence

Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 2/1/57, requesting information concerning George Leith Urquhart, died at Grafton on 6/6/1942.

Applications for Membership

Burraston, William Bede; Mayfield, Ronald Stuart. (Accepted.)

Associate Members

Concannon, Alan John; Lazarus, Maurice Louis; Leventis, Leonidas. (Accepted.)

Resignations

Dinley, Miss Mildred M.; Duffy, Miss Paula Anne. (Accepted.)

General Business

N.U.P.S.A. Congress

Mr. Benjamin drew attention to the fact that the N.U.P.S.A. Congress would commence in Melbourne on January 5. He suggested that Council should send a telegram wishing the Congress every success.

It was decided to send a telegram to the President of N.U.P.S.A.

Illness of Mr. H. D. B. Cox

It was reported that Mr. Cox had undergone an operation. It was decided to forward Mr. Cox a suitable letter expressing Council's wish for his early recovery.

Mr. Cutler conveyed to the President the good wishes of Council for a pleasant voyage to N.Z., a successful meeting of Section "O" and a safe return to these shores.

The meeting terminated at 10.40 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The monthly meeting of the State Branch Committee of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (New South Wales Branch) was held at Science House on December 13, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, K. Jordan, R. Frew, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. A. Cartwright, J. N. Young, P. Lipman, R. W. Feller and C. D. Bradford.

Chairman: Mr. L. W. Smith.

Metropolitan Zone Meetings

Drummoyne, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill Pharmacists' Association.

Meeting held recently, 15 present. Office-bearers: President, Mr. Pye; Treasurer, Mr. Morgan (Hunter's Hill); Secretary, Mr. Tom Luke (Drummoyne).

Date of next meeting, March 4, 1957. Guild representation requested.

It was decided that the Guild should be represented at the meeting.

Chatswood Zone

Mr. Leece said 25 attended last meeting. Discussion centred round pricing.

Mr. Thomas would attend the next meeting in February on pricing matters. It would be helpful if Mr. Smith attended too.

Reports by Mr. Coad

Mr. Smith said these had already been circulated.

It would be necessary to organise the zones in the metropolitan area in the New Year. It would be a good idea to invite zone officials into a meeting of the Committee, to explain matters to them.

Country Visits 1956

Zone meeting at Orange 11/11/56.

Mr. Smith said there was a very good attendance including a large number of younger pharmacists.

Annual Meeting N.H.V.P.A. 13/11/56

The Secretary said a report had been circulated. Comment was made upon the large attendance, 78.

Federal Delegates' Report

Meeting of Federal Executive.

Nation-wide Broadcast—Your Family Chemist

Mr. Smith said that prior to the election of the present Federal Executive, a suggestion of Mr. Rex Townley's had been taken up, the adoption of his fire-side chat radio programme which had proved successful in Tasmania. He had turned it over to the Guild without cost.

The programme would be sponsored by Parke, Davis & Company. The Guild would co-operate with Parke, Davis and 7HT in the development of the radio advertising programme originated by Mr. Townley.

The broadcast would be made weekly. Apart from the main broadcasting stations, as funds permitted, the programme would be extended to Launceston, Wollongong, Townsville, Geelong, Rockhampton, Katoomba and Albury.

Mr. Jordan queried the omission of Newcastle from the list.

Buildings.—The Federal Executive had reaffirmed that each State should acquire a building for its own use.

Meeting of S.A.A.N.S.W. Sub-Committee on Pharmacists' Measures 4/12/56

Mr. Smith said that about 75 per cent. of measures were being rejected.

The Sub-Committee had recommended that the British standard be adopted in N.S.W.

Visit to Factory of Crown Crystal Glass 10/12/56

The Secretary said he had visited the factory in company with Messrs. Keith Thomas, Warwick Read, Bell, Stebens, and Christie of Crown Glass. There was no control over the inside diameter of a pharmacist's measure.

It had been decided to replace graduations at the lower end of the scale with large measures.

Meeting of Poisons Advisory Committee 13/12/56

Mercurochrome 1 per cent. and Metaphen 1 in 200

These had been removed from Schedule 1 by raising the percentage of mercury calculated as Hg to 0.5 per cent. which transferred them to Schedule 2.

Tranquillising Drugs

These had been referred to a sub-committee.

Uniform Poisons Schedules

This had been deferred until the January meeting.

Labelling Under the Therapeutic Substances Act

Discussion of this matter had been deferred for consideration by representatives of all interested parties who would meet in Sydney in January. The meeting would be arranged by the Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to contact Mr. Carr asking him to ensure that the Guild had representation at this meeting.

Regulation 17

The whole of Regulation 17 had been referred to the Regulations Sub-Committee for reconsideration.

Labelling of Certain Containers

It had been decided to prepare a case to present to the Minister for Health seeking that certain products might be labelled on the outer instead of on the inner container.

Report of Sub-Committees

A. Trade and Commerce

Heinz Baby Food—Price Cutting: Interview with Messrs. Owens and Stevens.

Mr. Smith reported on the interview during the

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- Steady Repeaters
- Year round sales

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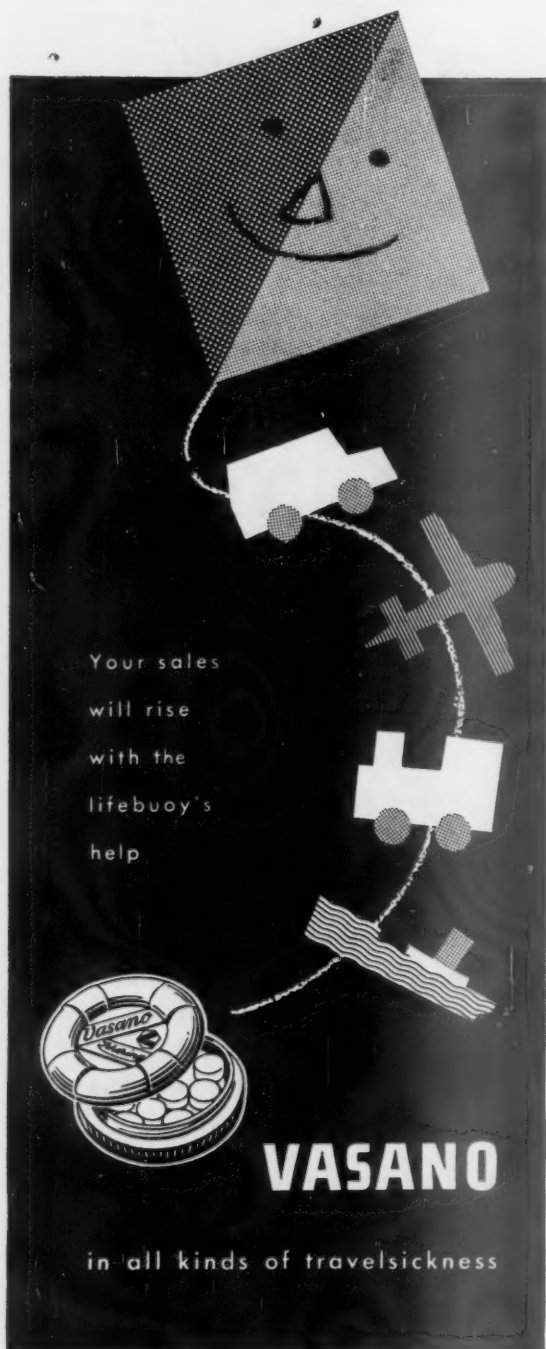
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

morning when the Heinz people stated they could not control price cutting by the self service grocers.

It was decided to publish a statement on the subject to Guild members.

Amolin.—Deferred until next meeting.

Deal—G. Spray, etc.

Mr. Jordan said that there was a special offer by the Randall Co. concerning certain of their products.

It was decided to give publicity to this matter in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Reckitt & Colman.—This firm were going into the subject of their Dettol Month next year.

Applications for Membership

Brown, Mrs. Agnes Doris; Carey, Leonard Maxwell; Ford, Kevin James; McMullen, Leo Francis; Osborne, Rex.

Resignations

Hammond, F. A.; Harvey, D. C.; Moore, C. M.; Munson, R. W.

Alteration in Status

A. K. Dunsmore, now Estate Late A. K. Dunsmore, Pharmacy Oatley.

Applications for Membership.—Applicants numbered 1 to 5 inclusive were accepted.

Resignations.—Resignations 1, 2, 3 and 4 were accepted.

Alteration in Status.—It was decided to record the alteration in status.

Felicitations

Mr. Smith extended the Season's Greetings to his colleagues and produced a delightful Christmas cake which had been baked by Mrs. Smith. A segment of cake was given to each member of the State Branch Committee, conveying to them the good luck which accompanies Christmas cake.

Mr. Jordan said he voiced the feelings of the members of the Committee when he conveyed to Mr. Smith and his wife all the very best for Christmas and prosperity in the New Year.

Thanks were to be conveyed to Miss Tyler and the girls who had produced the tasty supper.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD S.B.C. MEETING

Minutes of Meeting of State Branch Committee, held at Science House, January 10, 1957, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chair), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, K. A. Cartwright, J. N. Young, P. Lipman, C. D. Bradford, R. L. Frew, K. W. Jordan and K. E. Thomas.

Metropolitan Zone Meetings.—Drummoyne, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill Pharmacists' Association—next meeting to be held on March 4.

Messrs. W. F. Pinerua and J. N. Young signified that they would attend the meeting.

Chatswood Zone.—next meeting, February. Mr. R. S. Leece to attend.

Formation of Zone at Parramatta.—The Secretary said that Mr. Rabin had phoned. He would proceed as far as possible with preliminary arrangements for the calling of a meeting.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The meeting considered the Federal President's circular dated December 28, 1956. It was mentioned that the Federal President had stated he would be in Canberra in about 14 days' time.

Poisons Act—Prosecution of Pharmacist.—Mr. Smith

said that the ground had been covered fully. The solicitors would engage Counsel. The case was listed for January 31.

Reports of Sub-Committees

A. Trade and Commerce.—"Amolin"—action by Taylor in circularising Victorian doctors.

Mr. Taylor suggested in a letter that he should produce a prescription line. It was decided to inform Mr. Taylor that the line was completely unacceptable. It did not contain the acceptable mark-up of 50 per cent.

Price Cutting.—Ford pills.

The Secretary said that a Supermarket had advertised Ford pills at 2/6. The matter had been referred to British Medical Laboratories, who wrote that the matter had been discussed with the P.A.T.A. It was understood that a stop-list was to be issued.

Dettol Month.—Change to April.

It was reported that as a result of the Federal Executive's decision to cancel the proposed sales drive of Aktavite in April, that month had now been offered to Reckitt and Coleman for a drive on Dettol and Steradent.

Yardley's Booklet entitled "Junior Miss."—Mr. Jordan said that Mr. Ross had persuaded Yardley's to distribute both the booklet and also teenage kits through the chemists.

Packing of Methylated Spirit.—The matter would be discussed at the February meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

B. Pricing.—Circular re Thomas Table, adoption by Washington Souls and Hallams.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association and also the North Coast Zone.

Proposed poisons fee.—It was decided to let this matter rest for the time being.

Mark-up on Roche products.—Mr. Smith said he would attend to this matter as soon as possible.

Queensland Retail Price List.—It was reported that Mr. A. Bell would come to Sydney on January 15 to discuss the Queensland list.

W.A. Retail Price List.—Mr. Thomas said that Western Australia was going to print its own retail list in future.

C. Dispensing.—Fee payable for dispensing for public hospitals.

It was decided to discuss with the Hospitals Commission the matter of an increase in the present fees for dispensing for public hospitals on a part-time basis.

D. Industrial.—Apprenticeship Week, 1957, Minister for Labour, December 10, 1956.—Inviting Guild to send a representative to attend a meeting to elect a Central Organising Committee.

It was decided to ask Mr. C. D. Bradford to attend the meeting.

Correspondence.—L. Ingamells. Re the poor percentage of passes registered by our students in Chemistry and Botany at the University. Suggesting as a basis for discussion that, failing regulations to make Chemistry and Physics compulsory subjects in the Leaving Examination for Pharmacy students, all schools should be advised to include these subjects in the training of such future pharmacists. Noted for further discussion.

Sutherland Shire Master Pharmacists' Association.—Suggesting that 1/- entry fee be charged with poisons book entries. Also requesting a plebiscite on Pharmacy hours.

It was decided to suggest that a roster be inaugurated.

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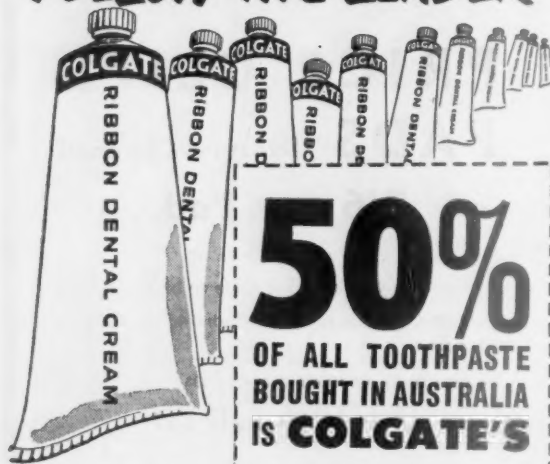
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Drummoyne, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill Pharmacists' Association.—Advising the zone has been formed, with Mr. C. Pye, of Gladesville President; Mr. Morgan, of Hunter's Hill, Treasurer; and Mr. Luke, of Drummoyne, Secretary. Meetings will be held quarterly. Membership fee £1/1/-. Asking for a ruling on the price to charge for compounding customers' private recipes (not doctors' scripts).

It was decided to advise that the charge for compounding customers' private recipes would be the same as for doctors' prescriptions, no differential pricing.

Mr. Thomas said he would be available to attend the next meeting of the zone on March 4.

Formation of Zones.—Mr. Jordan referred to mention in the Bulletin of zone formation.

Federal Executive Meeting in Perth.—Mr. Smith said a meeting of the Federal Executive would be held in Perth on Monday, March 4. The new Guild building would also be officially opened.

Next Meeting of State Branch Committee.—It was decided to hold the next ordinary meeting of the State Branch Committee on February 27, before Mr. Smith left for Perth. (No meeting of the S.B.C. would be held on February 14.)

March Meeting of State Branch Committee.—It was decided to hold the March meeting of the State Branch Committee on March 20.

Guild Service Bulletin.—It was decided to print no pricing information on the back of the front page. It was further decided that the front page of the Bulletin only, should be sent each week to Guild members who have not subscribed to the Guild Comprehensive Pricing Service.

Applications for Membership.—Balson, Christopher.

Resignations.—Shearman, S. F.; Davis, R. S.

Removal.—Brooks, G. L.

Financial Matters.—The Treasurer, Mr. Feller, said he would attend the Guild Office to discuss the various matters relating to finance with the Secretary. The State Branch Committee should be better aware of the financial position from month to month and should pay attention to the financial statement presented at each meeting. He proposed to submit a Treasurer's Report at each meeting. In future the agenda would contain the item "Treasurer's Report."

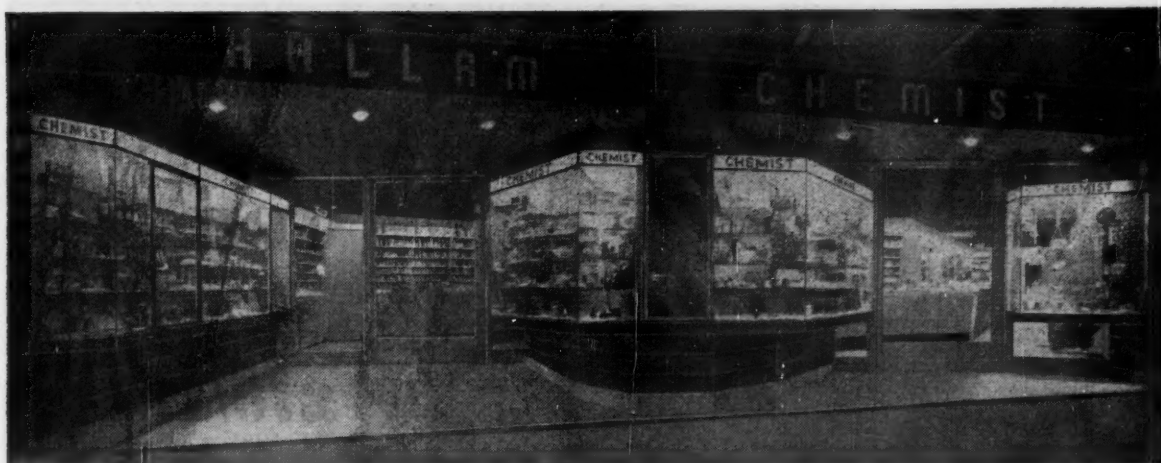
Nestargel.—Mr. Thomas said that a letter had now been received from Nestles noting the Guild action regarding the mark-up and the retail price.

Standing Committee.—Mr. Smith enquired if there were any proposals for discussion at the next meeting of the Standing Committee. Mr. Thomas said he had some notes at home which would be discussed in Melbourne next week.

Margaret Thomas—Matriculation.—The President and Committeemen expressed their pleasure at the news just received that Mr. Thomas' daughter, Margaret, had matriculated.

Bon Voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.—On behalf of the Committee Mr. Jordan extended to Mr. and Mrs. Smith best wishes for a pleasant voyage to New Zealand, adding that Mr. Smith should come back to attack Guild problems with renewed vigour.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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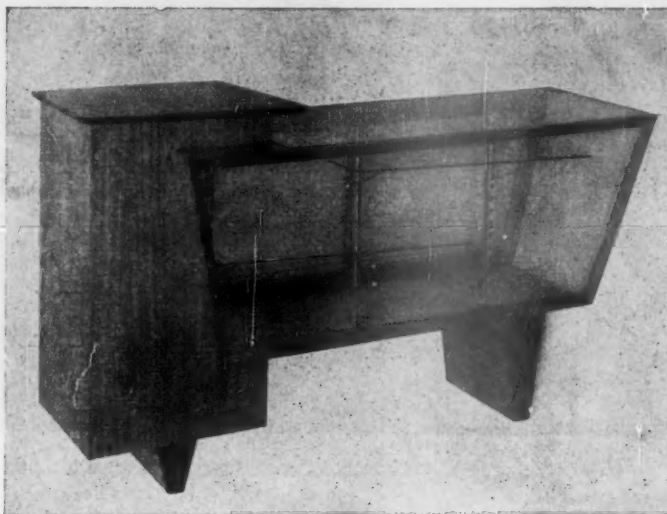
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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

State News

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS, JANUARY, 1957

Reliever	Pharmacy
Miss V. Adamson . . .	Mr. G. Hutcheson, Kyabram
Mr. B. M. Arnall . . .	Mr. J. R. Hussey, Strathmore
Miss J. Ashmore . . .	Melbourne Dispensary, East Brunswick
Mr. J. Baker . . .	Mr. W. L. Hilyard, Collingwood
Mr. J. K. Baker . . .	Mr. H. M. Ogg, South Yarra
Mr. J. Baylis . . .	Mrs. O. G. Powell, Port Fairy
Mr. A. J. Bromley . . .	Mr. J. McGurgan, Essendon
Miss M. Blakeley . . .	Mr. C. Blenkinsop, South Yarra
Miss J. Broome . . .	Mr. Blackie, Albury, N.S.W.
Mr. K. A. Bruce . . .	Mr. J. H. West, Mildura
Mr. W. J. Collett . . .	Mrs. Branson, Blackburn
Mr. J. Crawford . . .	Mr. J. L. Lyons, Bendigo
Mr. J. W. Digby . . .	Mr. R. J. McDonald, Heathcote
Miss M. H. Eger . . .	Mr. D. McEwan, Glen Iris
Miss N. English . . .	Mr. M. Peeler, Maidstone
Miss E. Evans . . .	Mr. J. L. Blythe, Elwood
Mr. K. R. Hall . . .	Singleton Dispensary, Melbourne
Miss S. Hanton . . .	Mr. G. J. Wilson, Wangaratta
Mr. H. Harper . . .	Mr. R. M. Bailey, Malvern
Mr. D. K. Hazard . . .	Mr. A. W. Harris, Norlane
Mr. D. Halprin . . .	Mr. H. E. Lowe, Werribee
Mrs. J. K. Hinton . . .	Mr. V. G. Morieson, Malvern
Mrs. U. M. Hogan . . .	Mr. H. A. Bullock, Newmarket
Mr. W. Jackson . . .	Craven's Pharmacy, Albert Park
Mr. M. Jablonski . . .	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
Miss R. Jarvis . . .	Mr. R. Hutchins, Kew
Miss M. Kemp . . .	Mr. G. R. Hore, Melbourne
Miss J. W. Lineker . . .	Mr. G. H. Japp, Hay, N.S.W.
Miss N. M. Malseed . . .	Mr. J. Sheridan, Birchip
Mr. H. Miller . . .	Strathmerton Pharmacy, Reservoir
Mr. I. G. Milne . . .	Mr. P. Bartold, Healesville
Miss P. McKay . . .	Mr. R. H. Perrin, Coburg
Mr. B. K. Nicholls . . .	Mr. L. T. Fox, Mitcham
	Mr. G. L. Stott, Rosanna
	Mr. E. L. Fisher, Melbourne
	Mr. Z. Markov, Carlton
	Mr. E. G. Leete, Balaclava
	Mr. A. C. Evans, Balaclava
	Mr. E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds
	Mr. L. V. West, Balaclava
	Mr. A. Aronson, Melbourne
	K. W. & B. R. Coventry, Boronia
	Batrouney's Pharmacy, West Melbourne
	Mr. J. W. B. Pedley, Yarraville
	Mr. T. V. Payne, Hartwell
	Mr. J. H. Rountree, Hamilton
	Cumming's Pharmacy, Footscray
	Taylor's Pharmacy, Richmond
	Mr. C. P. Lang, Kerang
	Mr. T. A. Linton, Dunolly
	Mr. R. O. Bloch, Meenivan
	Mr. R. S. McKee, Port Melbourne

Reliever

Mr. J. Noonan . . .
Mr. K. D. P. Owen . . .

Mr. P. G. Penlington
Mrs. H. D. Pout . . .

Mr. A. Rainey . . .
Mr. G. Roseby . . .

Mr. B. J. Rowe . . .

Miss M. L. Ross . . .
Mr. D. H. Sheffield . . .

Pharmacy

Mr. L. F. Cox, Glenhuntly
Mr. I. R. E. MacLean, Heidelberg
Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Northcote
Mr. C. A. Ramsay, Syndal
Morris & Co., Prahran
Mr. T. V. Payne, Hartwell
U.F.S. Dispensary, Surrey Hills
U.F.S. Dispensary, Essendon
Mr. A. J. Price, Brunswick
Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury
Mr. A. J. Kofoed, Newport
Mr. C. H. Winnett, Lilydale
Mr. G. W. Siebler, Yarrowonga
Mr. F. S. Ward, Traralgon
Mr. J. F. Shannon, Warragul
Mr. K. J. Wood, Barham
Cunningham's Pharmacy, North Melbourne
Mr. Coyne, Camberwell
Mr. G. E. McConville, Melbourne
U.F.S. Dispensary, Eaglehawk
Mr. J. A. Ware, Seymour
Mr. J. G. Gallagher, Armadale
Robinvale Pharmacy, Robinvale
Mr. V. Israel, Mildura
Marrison's Pharmacy, Moonee Ponds
Mr. W. J. Langtry, Coburg
Mr. G. F. King, Camperdown
Mr. P. W. Fiske, Elsternwick
Mr. J. Gosstray, Elsternwick.

Business Changes

Mr. G. R. Hore advised having to vacate the premises at 432 Collins street, Melbourne. The business has been transferred to 101 Queen street, Melbourne, where Miss L. Stephen will be manageress.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. J. G. Manning from Mr. Z. J. Golding, 513 Highett road, Highett.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe from Mrs. Lund, 139 Mentone parade, Mentone.

Mr. A. A. Weir from Mr. W. R. Iliffe, 85 Warrigal road, Oakleigh.

Mr. J. C. Harlamb from Mr. D. Cain, 403 St. Kilda road, Melbourne.

Mr. R. S. Anderson from Mr. A. Bendel, Bangs & Hoyle, 342 Chapel street, Prahran.

New Pharmacy

Mr. F. R. Taylor has opened a new pharmacy at 194 Albert street, Sebastopol, Ballarat.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTIONS

Messrs. Samuel James Baird and Allan William Calister, the two retiring members of the Pharmacy Board, have been re-elected for a further period of three years from the seventh day of February, 1957.

FELLOWSHIP COURSE: SESSION 1957

During 1957 courses will be conducted in the following subjects:—
Bacteriology.

History of Pharmacy.

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicinal Substances.

Lectures commence early in March. Time tables, text book lists and other information may be obtained on application to the Dean.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION 1957

I hereby give notice, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the above Society, that I will proceed to an Election on the fourth day of March, 1957, to fill the extraordinary vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of VIVIAN GEORGE MORIESON, for the unexpired portion of his term of office, namely, until March, 1958.

Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, February 11, 1957, the date fixed for nomination.

In the event of more than one candidate being nominated, a poll will be taken on the 4th day of March, 1957.

J. I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,
December 5, 1956.

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VICTORIA—Continued

OVERSEAS VISITORS

The following Victorian chemists have left or are planning to leave shortly on overseas visits:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Powell (Mrs. Powell was formerly Miss Pauline Praetz), Mr. A. J. Broberg, Miss K. Rior-dan, Mrs. E. B. Gorr (nee Cohen), Mr. J. A. Burns, Miss Ruth Bull, Miss M. J. Coventry, Miss H. S. Aberdeen, Mr. I. R. Inglis, Mrs. I. R. Inglis (nee Paterson), and Miss D. M. Christian.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Instead of our usual general meeting on February 7, members are having a theatre party to the Princess Theatre to see the Agatha Christie play, "Witness for the Prosecution."

WOMEN'S SECTION

All State Associations are in recess this month—no meetings and most members recovering from the rush and tear of Xmas. A few lucky ones are holidaying—those returning display a sun tan that makes us all en-vius.

Our Federal President (Mrs. J. Maloney) leaves for a holiday abroad early in February. All States send her good wishes for a very happy trip.

VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

Members are notified that the Annual Meeting of the above Sub-Branch will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, February 21, 1957, at 8.15 p.m.

Business will include election of office-bearers for 1957 and the following Notice of Motion:—

"That this Sub-Branch alter its constitution to enable members of allied pharmaceutical organisations to be eligible for membership.

N. DEAN,
Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Fellowship Course: Annual Examinations 1956

Bacteriology—

Passed with distinction: A. I. K. Lloyd; Heather Aberdeen.

Passed: June Fraser; R. T. Hawksley.

History of Pharmacy—

Passed with distinction: R. T. Hawksley; A. I. K. Lloyd.

Passed: J. N. Barcham; Heather Aberdeen.

Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs—

Passed with distinction: D. Matthews; D. C. Lumsden; A. I. K. Lloyd; R. T. Hawksley.

Passed: W. Wheeler.

FINAL EXAMINATION

The following candidates passed at the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board held in December, 1956:

Abson, Miss V. M.; Allen, Miss A.; Ball, P. G.; Barry, R. W.; Beckefeld, K. A.; Beulke, Miss M. J. C.; Bigelow, L. C.; Blackman, Miss H. M.; Bruce, R. D.; Crawford, W. R.; Creelman, J. A.; Curnow, Miss P. P.; Davis, J. H.; Doquile, V. A.; Fisher, J. R.; Gerrand, B. H. B.; Johnston, Miss B. R.; Lyons, K.; Mitchell, J. A.; Moore, B. A.; McNamara, Miss M. J.; Nankervis, K. J.; Nicholls, B. K.; Parsons, D. N.; Pepin, R. R.; Purdy, G. M.; Raiton, D. B.; Reader, Miss J. W.; Roberts, D. W.; Russell, I. E.; Smith, G. A.; Snow, J. H.; Taylor, F. R.; Winch, Miss N. M.; Wrobel, M.

RECIPROCITY WITH ONTARIO — CESSATION DEFERRED

Further advice has been received from the Registrar-Treasurer of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Mr. H. M. Corbett.

In a letter written to pharmaceutical organisations in this country recently Mr. Corbett announced that the Council of the Ontario College met recently, and the new regulations governing registration of graduates from other colleges and universities came up again for review. He added that there was no doubt that there would be some changes before the regulations were finally approved.

The delay occasioned by these changes will move the effective date ahead at least 12 months. This means that previous arrangements will be in effect until December, 1957. In this communication Mr. Corbett states that any applications received from members in States with which Ontario reciprocates, if received before that date, will be given the same consideration as in the past.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

Final Examination

The following candidates passed the Board's final examination held November-December, 1956:—

Miss V. M. Abson, Miss A. Allen, P. G. Ball, R. W. Barry, K. A. Beckfield, Miss M. J. C. Beulke, L. C. Bigelow, Miss H. M. Blackman, R. D. Bruce.

W. R. Crawford, J. A. Creelman, Miss P. P. Curnow, J. H. Davis, V. A. Doquile, J. R. Fisher, B. H. B. Gerand, Miss B. R. Johnston, K. Lyons.

J. A. Mitchell, B. A. Moore, Miss M. J. McNamara, K. J. Nankervis, B. K. Nicholls, D. N. Parsons, R. R. Pepin, G. M. Purdy, D. B. Railton, Miss J. W. Reader, D. W. Roberts, I. E. Russell, G. A. Smith, J. H. Snow, F. R. Taylor, Miss N. M. Winch, M. Wrobel.

Partial Passes.—The following candidates are eligible to sit for the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination:—

Sect. I: Candidate No. 7.
Sects. I, III, IV: Candidate Nos. 2, 49.
Sects. I, IV: Candidate Nos. 12, 15, 35.
Sects. I, II, IV, VI: Candidate No. 27.
Sects. I, II, IV: Candidate No. 37.
Sects. I, IV, VI: Candidate Nos. 38, 114.
Sects. I, IV, VI, VII: Candidate Nos. 43, 11.
Sects. I, III, IV, VI: Candidate No. 44.
Sect. II: Candidate Nos. 32, 33, 68, 85.
Sects. II, III: Candidate Nos. 17, 67.
Sects. II, III, VI: Candidate No. 24.
Sects. II, IV, V: Candidate Nos. 50, 53, 88, 93.
Sects. II, IV, VII: Candidate No. 59.
Sects. II, V: Candidate No. 74.
Sects. II, IV, VI: Candidate No. 86.
Sects. III, IV, V: Candidate No. 18.
Sects. III, IV, V, VI: Candidate No. 45.
Sect. IV: Candidates 5, 9, 10, 31, 36, 42, 63, 75, 81, 83, 98, 104, 107, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120.
Sects. IV, VI, VII: Candidates 16, 97, 105.
Sects. IV, VI: Candidates 22, 26, 39, 60, 62, 84, 99, 101, 102, 118, 121.
Sects. IV, V: Candidates 29, 79.
Sects. IV, V, VI, VII: Candidate 46.
Sects. IV, V, VII: Candidate 70.
Sects. IV, V, VI: Candidates 73, 91.
Sects. IV, VII: Candidate 124.
Sect. V: Candidates 41, 76.
Sect. VI: Candidates 96, 102, 108.
Sects. VI, VII: Candidates 100, 122.

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VICTORIA—Continued

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY PRIZE LIST 1956

First Year

Harry Shillinglaw Scholarship: Margaret J. Brown.
Thomas Bevan Jones Prize: Lorna M. Hicks.
H. T. Tomsitt Memorial Scholarships:
Metropolitan: Jean M. Crawford.
Correspondence: M. W. Allen.
H. E. D. Stevens Prize: J. M. Hollow.
Zal Markov Prize: Diana M. Isles.
Joseph George Prize: E. G. Muntz.

Second Year

Max Pincus Scholarship: R. R. Fennell.
H. T. Tomsitt Memorial Scholarships:
Metropolitan: G. Huppert.
Correspondence: First, Barbara M. Cowling. Second, Margaret E. Walsh.
H. W. Manning Memorial Prize (Essay): Catherine A. Johnson.
W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prize: Jill E. Moore.
J. J. Hodgson Memorial Prize (Chemistry): G. Huppert.

Third Year

Gold Medal: R. S. Callister.
Scott-McGibbony Scholarship: R. S. Callister.
Nicholas Bursaries: Jennifer M. Hoggart, Margaret J. Coombe, Janet M. Manning.
Silver Medals:
Chemistry: R. S. Callister.
Botany: R. S. Callister.
Materia Medica: Margaret J. Coombe.
Pharmaceutics: Jennifer M. Hoggart.
Bronze Medals:
Chemistry: Robin W. Dillow.
Botany: Janet M. Manning.
Materia Medica: Margaret A. Conway.
Pharmaceutics: R. S. Callister.
T. E. Turner Memorial Prize: Margaret A. Conway.
Sigma Prize (Organic Chemistry): G. G. Pagliaro.
President's Prize (Pharmaceutics): Dorothy K. Rea.
J. H. McRobert's Prize (Pharmaceutics): D. B. Carter.
John Sambell Prize (Practical Chemistry): J. I. P. Gardiner.
Mary Sambell Prize (Botany): Margaret H. Hays.
S. J. A. Fripp Prizes (Note Books): J. Y. F. Wong, J. K. Waring.

Fourth Year

Gold Medal: R. W. Barry.
Kodak Prizes: R. W. Barry, J. A. Mitchell.
Parke, Davis Prizes: R. W. Barry, Helen M. Blackman.
J. H. Faulding Prize (Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry): I. E. Russell.
W. Ramsay (Surgical) Prizes (Pharmaceutical Chemistry): P. G. Ball.
John Grimwade Prize (Pharmaceutics): B. A. Moore.
J. W. Cochran Prize (Pharmaceutics): Janice W. Reader.
H. F. Sampbell Prize (Practical Pharmaceutics): Beverley R. Johnston.
H. W. Manning Memorial Prize (Essay): I. J. Carter.
C. G. Imes Memorial Essay Prize: S. Wong.

The following Proclamation was published in the Victoria Gazette of January 23, 1957:

ADDITION TO PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE POISONS ACT 1928

Teething Powders Containing Calomel Scheduled as Specified Drugs

By His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section thirty-eight of the Poisons Act 1928 as amended by the Poi-

sons Act 1930 and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, do by this my Proclamation add to paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 the name of the following substances or preparations namely:

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride) when included in teething powders and other medicines intended for internal use by children.

And declare that Division 2 of Part III of the Poisons Act 1928 shall apply to the substance or preparations so added as such Division applies to the substances or preparations already included in the said paragraph (2).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

(L.S.) DALLAS BROOKS.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. P. CAMERON,
Minister of Health.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

OBITUARY

FREDERICK NORMAN LEE

Sudden Death of the President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild

The death of Mr. Frederick Norman Lee, State President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, occurred with tragic suddenness on January 26.

Mr. Lee had apparently been in good health on January 25, and he retired as usual, but died in his sleep.

The passing of Mr. Lee is a grievous loss to Victorian pharmacy, to other organisations outside pharmacy which he served, and, in particular, to the Guild, both State and Federal.

Mr. Lee was one of the most enthusiastic and vigorous workers in organised pharmacy. He never spared himself in his efforts for the advancement of his profession. As a fighter, debater and hard worker he had few superiors, and those who crossed swords with him quickly found that they had a formidable but fair adversary.

Behind him Mr. Lee had a tradition of long and faithful service to pharmacy. His father, Mr. Frederick Lee, was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for many years and President for some time. Like the son who followed, he was a debater of no mean order, and contributed very much to the betterment of pharmacy in his generation.

Mr. F. N. Lee, in addition to his services to pharmacy, was a keen worker in the Church of Christ. Recently he attended a World Conference of Churches of Christ in Canada, and prior to that was President of the Australian Congress. When his church at Thornbury was without a pastor, he was in charge for twelve months.

Of no man could it be said with greater truth that while he had health and strength he used these to the fullest extent in the service of those causes in which he believed and which claimed his interest.

Mr. Lee is survived by a widow and five children, one of whom, Maurice Ramon Lee, qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in June, 1955. To these we extend our deepest sympathy.

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VICTORIA—Continued

ALLAN CLIFFORD SAUNDERS

We regret to report the death of Mr. Allan Clifford Saunders, who died as a result of a car accident. Mr. Saunders qualified in December, 1947. He conducted a pharmacy at Bonbeach, and very shortly before his death had purchased another business at Sorrento. Mr. Saunders is survived by a widow, who is also a qualified pharmaceutical chemist and was in partnership with him. We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Saunders in her tragic loss.

ARCHIBALD COUTTS FORBES

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Archibald Coutts Forbes, which occurred on June 30, 1956. Mr. Forbes was one of the older pharmacists, having qualified in April, 1932. He is survived by a widow, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

AMADEE BERTRAM WOOD AUMONT

We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. Amadee Bertram Wood Aumont, one of the oldest members of the profession.

Mr. Aumont passed the Victorian Final Examination in May, 1901. He was a very active participant in organised pharmacy in the early days, and was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1920 to 1923.

He was a very keen cricketer, and played with the Victorian Chemists' Cricket Club. For a number of years he was official scorer for the Victorian Cricket Association. Mr. Aumont was apprenticed to Mr. Duncan Shaw, of Auburn, with whom he later went into partnership in Smith street, Collingwood. At a later date he was a representative of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., a position which he held for a considerable time. Mr. Aumont was a popular and friendly figure, and during his life did a great deal for the advancement, both officially and professionally, of pharmacy. We mourn his loss and extend our sympathy to members of his family.

CHARLES DOUGLAS ATKINSON

We regret to report the death of Charles Douglas Atkinson, which occurred at Kerang on December 28, 1956, at the age of 70 years.

Mr. Atkinson was registered on May 10, 1911, after passing the Victorian qualifying examination. For many years he conducted a successful pharmacy at Kerang until he retired a few years ago.

Mr. Atkinson was a well-known figure in the district and widely respected.

HERBERT DE LANCEY HOWARD

We regret to report the death of Herbert De Lancey Howard in October, 1956.

Mr. Howard qualified in April, 1924. For a number of years he had been in indifferent health. He conducted pharmacies in several suburbs of Melbourne, and took a keen interest in pharmaceutical affairs.

Mr. Howard is survived by a widow, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

VICTORIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Board was held at the College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on January 9, 1957, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mrs. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), R. H. Borowski, and the Registrar.

Congratulations to Mr. McGibbony.—Before proceeding with business, the President congratulated Mr. A. W. McGibbony on the award of the O.B.E. Mr. Iliffe said Mr. McGibbony's colleagues were proud that he had been so honoured. They were pleased also that the work of a pharmaceutical chemist had been recognised and rewarded. All the members were conscious of the great volume of work Mr. McGibbony had done and that the authorities had seen fit to recognise that work was very gratifying.

Mr. McGibbony said he had received a letter of congratulation from the Registrar and intended to acknowledge it. He wished to thank the President and members very sincerely for their congratulations and their kind expressions. To him the most pleasing feature of the award was that pharmacy in Victoria had for the first time been recognised in this manner.

Examination Results.—Reports of the Examiners of Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations were tabled, and the action of the President in authorising publication of these was approved.

Discussion on the low percentage of passes at the Intermediate and Final Examinations ensued, and it was agreed that a conference with members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be called to discuss the problem which was causing concern to both bodies.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted included the following:—

To the Department of Health advising that inquiries had been made concerning the price charged for dispensing a prescription tendered by a member of the public and that the amount was correct and in accordance with the schedule of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

From a pharmaceutical chemist in South Africa inquiring if he could practise in Victoria. Advised that South Africa did not reciprocate with Victoria and consequently he could not be registered without passing the Final Examination and complying with such other conditions as the Board might decide on receipt of a firm application.

To a country member in reply to an inquiry, advising that sales of weed killers containing arsenic must be entered in a poisons book and signed for by the purchaser.

A medical practitioner who had commenced practice in a country town in which there was no chemist wrote for advice regarding dispensing arrangements. The Registrar's reply was read to the Board and approved.

A letter was received from a country pharmacist alleging, among other things, that chemists in another country town had agreed to flout the Regulations in regard to the supply of Specified Drugs. Inquiry to be made. To be advised that inquiry will be made.

To a suburban chemist seeking an explanation for failure to cancel a prescription for Specified Drugs when dispensed. The Registrar reported that a reply had not been received, and the Board directed that a further letter be sent.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

ANNUAL COUNCIL ELECTION 1957

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect an AUDITOR on the fourth day of March, 1957. The retiring members of the Council are SAMUEL JAMES BAIRD, LOUIS HAMON, ALBERT GEORGE DAVIS and LEONARD RUDOLPH LONG and the retiring Auditor is ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON. Monday the eleventh day of February, 1957, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 4th day of March, 1957.

J. I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,
December 5, 1956.

INDEX



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To a number of chemists drawing attention to infringements of the Specified Drugs Regulations reported by the Inspectors and requesting stricter compliance in future.

Formal.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration.—Peter Grant Ball, Keith Alfred Beckefeld, William Robert Crawford, James Henry Snow, Francis Richard Taylor, Margaret Joan Beulke, John Auchterlonie Creelman, Brian Kenneth Nicholls, David Norman Parsons, Kevin Douglas Peter Owen, Paul Grange Penlington, Graeme Miller Purdy, Kenneth Lyons.

Restoration of Name to Register.—Kathleen Mary Stuart.

Erasure of Name from Register.—Amadee Bertram Wood Aumont, decd. 24/11/56.

Managers and Relievers Notified.—22.

Business Changes Notified.—3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—3.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—5.

Opium Permits Issued.—3.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—3.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—3.

Application for Authority to Have Possession of Dangerous Drugs.—3.

Licences for Hospital to Possess Dangerous Drugs.—12.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—Weed Nox, 1, fatal; Strychnine, 1, fatal.

Inspectors' Reports.—A summary of the activities of the Inspectors since the last meeting was submitted by Mr. Borowski. This included the following particulars:

The premises of a person who had practised as a chemist prior to being de-registered were inspected and a report on their condition presented. After considering the report it was decided by the Board that an application for re-registration would not be granted.

A hospital pharmacy department had been visited and instruction given regarding form of prescription recording, etc.

A storekeeper had been warned against display of a sign suggesting that a chemist business was being carried on and had agreed to have the sign altered.

Reports were submitted concerning minor breaches of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations, and the Board directed that warning letters be sent to the persons concerned.

A report concerning a robbery at a pharmacy was submitted. Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs did not appear to have been involved.

Inquiry by the Board.—At 2.30 p.m. the Board proceeded with an Inquiry under Section 89 of the Medical Act 1928. Before the Board was a pharmaceutical chemist who had been called under the provisions of the Section to show cause why his name should not be erased from the Pharmaceutical Register following his conviction on five charges for offences under the Food Cleanliness Regulations made under the provisions of the Health Act.

Mr. W. D. Harris of Counsel assisted the Board in the Inquiry, and the chemist was represented by a barrister.

The Inquiry continued for some four hours, and at the conclusion the Board, after consideration of the evidence, informed the chemist concerned that it had been decided that his name be erased from the Pharmaceutical Register. A rider was added that he could apply to the Board at a later date for restoration of his name to the Register and that if he demonstrated that he was capable of carrying on the pharmacy in a fitting manner and in accordance with legal requirements an application would be sympathetically received.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. P. G. Cominos is opening a pharmacy at 30A Spence street, Cairns.

Mr. Chris. Caris is establishing a pharmacy at the corner of Bourbong and Targo streets, Bundaberg.

Engagements of pharmaceutical interest announced during the month include:

Miss Wendy Brand, of Clayfield, whose fiancé is Mr. David A. Mitchell, of Toowong.

Mr. C. J. Brain has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mrs. B. J. Collins at 350 Waterworks road, Ashgrove.

Mr. W. H. Byrne, formerly of Townsville, has purchased Mr. C. L. Archibald's pharmacy at 510A Ipswich road, Annerley. Mr. Byrne and Mr. A. Shannon are the proprietors of Lowth's Pharmacy, Townsville, which is being conducted by Mr. Shannon.

Mr. Brian Page, who announced his engagement to Miss Beres Rake of Graceville. Mr. Page has been President of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students, and he recently joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Holidays.—January is a month when many pharmacists and their families enjoy holidays. Among those spending vacations on the South Coast are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chater and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCaskie and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. F. Greig have chosen a holiday across the seas. They are spending six weeks touring New Zealand. They will be spending a week at Dunedin to attend Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science) meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

Miss Judith Markey is another who is embarking for overseas. She will leave for England early in February and plans to be away for several years, during which time she intends to do some pharmacy work.

After residing in Tasmania and Victoria for several years, Miss Eleanor Ferguson is spending some weeks in Brisbane prior to leaving for overseas by the "Orontes" in February. Miss Ferguson plans to be overseas for a year or two.

WEDDINGS

At St. Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane, on January 3 the marriage was quietly celebrated of Miss Margaret Hearn, Albert Park, Victoria, and Mr. Vince Cavallo, Mackay.

Congratulations and good wishes!

Six hundred guests will attend the marriage of Mr. Chris Caris of West End and Miss Betty Londy of Bundaberg which will be celebrated at Christ Church, Bundaberg, on January 27.

The bridegroom will have as best man a fellow pharmacist, Mr. Nick Patrick.

GUILD TREASURER

After having been a member of the State Branch Committee of the Guild for over 20 years and State Treasurer for the past nine years, the resignation of Mr. C. W. Noble has been accepted with regret on account of his retirement from pharmacy.

At the conclusion of the December Guild Meeting, a handsome travelling bag was presented to Mr. Noble

as a token of appreciation from his fellow members on the Guild Committee.

Mr. Louis Hall has been appointed to the position of State Treasurer. We congratulate him on his appointment to this executive position. Mr. Hall has been a member of the Committee for the past six years, and we wish him every success in his new position.

FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results of the Final Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, in November were announced just prior to Christmas and revealed that 33 candidates were successful, 9 had gained posts, and there were 36 failures.

The successful candidates were: Misses G. R. Bennett, T. A. Carmichael, J. Di Blasi, M. H. Graham, W. H. Marshal, A. F. McLennan, A. A. Neilsen, M. M. Schneider, C. J. Stevens, M. Summersgill.

Messrs. A. P. D. Bertoni, A. F. Bothwell, L. M. Brosnan, P. M. Bruce, R. E. Burns, P. E. Burrows, W. L. Cox, N. J. Deeth, P. J. Doyle, M. G. Fleming, B. G. Foster, E. G. Girdis, G. W. Gosman, A. E. Jurgensen, N. A. Kirkegard, M. P. Lehman, C. D. Meissner, D. M. Meldrum, J. S. Morrison, T. G. Parer, D. A. Poole, J. R. Sim, J. C. Wrench.

Posts were granted to: Misses L. M. Lightfoot, P. J. Bower, Messrs. G. F. Brown, R. Cantatore, J. P. King, R. J. Martin, M. R. Peters, D. L. Phillips, E. A. Thompson.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT ANALYST

The report of the Government Analyst for Queensland contains an amount of interesting detail concerning the work of the Government Chemical Laboratory for the year 1955-56.

In all a total of 21,178 samples were dealt with, compared with 20,905 for 1954-55 and 12,834 in 1946-47. Drugs and medicines examined numbered 111. Commenting on these, the report states that medicines were checked for accuracy in dispensing. Survey samples of various lines were checked against prescribed standards; proprietary lines were examined for restricted drugs and poisons and criticisms made on the claims advanced for these preparations. Complaint samples from the public were investigated.

No serious faults were found with any of the samples.

Other comments of interest:—

Several brands of tooth paste on the market were examined for lead and the result of the analyses given. These disclosed the presence of from 5 parts per million to 60 parts per million in the samples examined. The comment on this is that the use of lead tubes is questionable in view chiefly of the tendency of children to chew the metal and swallow the paste.

The report suggests that a uniform coating of tin, at least 0.005 mm. thick should be provided as a protection against the uptake of lead by the paste. It adds that lead tubes are still used the world over as containers for tooth paste, cosmetic materials and other household products, and any health hazard associated with the practice is apparently remote.

A number of samples described as "Glucose Sweets" was examined. Few contained more than 15% of glucose. The glucose content of a confection, if declared, should be calculated and declared as glucose or medicinal glucose and not loosely as commercial glucose or glucose syrup.

In referring to paints it is stated that legislation passed in 1956 prohibits totally the use of white lead in paints and provides for a limited use of lead chromate.

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

An investigation was made into the use of fungicides and bactericides in paints, more especially water paints, with a view to limiting the use of toxic substances like phenol, pentachlorophenol and phenyl mercuriacetate.

There is in the report also a reference to diabetic foods. It states that the nature of many of these leaves much to be desired. A survey was made of many lines, including flour, jelly crystals, bread rolls, gluten biscuits, soup, chocolates, etc. The report alleges that few were of any real benefit to the diabetic, and several containing glycerine and glucose were harmful. It is further stated that it is difficult to standardise these foods in a way suitable to the diabetic, who is frequently misled as to their value, and the opinion is expressed that it would be better for the diabetic to use normal foodstuffs and to make allowances for the same in his diet.

The report indicates a very satisfactory state of affairs in Queensland, and reflects great credit on the administration and on producers. It says that the vast majority of foods and drugs as sold in Queensland conform with official requirements. Their quality in general is of a high order, and comparatively few lines require the attention of either the health inspector or the analyst.

PRIZE WINNERS—FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1956

The Kodak Prize: Miss Tess Carmichael.

The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Chemistry: Miss Tess Carmichael.

The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Materia Medica: Miss Tess Carmichael.

Parke, Davis Award: Miss Tess Carmichael and Mr. Phil Doyle.

D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals: Mr. A. F. Bothwell.

Cowley Memorial Prize presented by the Pharmacy Board for Theory Pharmacy and Prescription Reading: Mr. Phil Doyle.

Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Queensland Prize: Miss Tess Carmichael.

Miss Tess Carmichael, who won the major prizes for 1956, has been in Australia since 1951. She was educated at St. George's School, Edinburgh, and obtained the Scottish Leaving Certificate in Higher English, Chemistry, Zoology, French, Lower Mathematics, Latin and History.

Miss Carmichael commenced her apprenticeship to Mr. Rigg of Dalby in 1953. In 1954 Miss Carmichael passed the Intermediate Examination and was awarded the R. C. Cowley Memorial Award presented by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for the best Intermediate pass of the year.

On finishing her apprenticeship with Mr. Rigg in March, 1956, Miss Carmichael came to Brisbane to attend final year lectures at the Central Technical College and also undertook part-time work with Mr. A. D. M. Young, Coorparoo.

Miss Carmichael proposes working in Brisbane and will continue her studies with a view to a degree in Science (Chemistry) if possible.

Miss Carmichael's prizes are: The Kodak Prize, Pharmaceutical Society Prizes for Chemistry and Materia Medica, Parke, Davis Award, and the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists Prize.

Mr. Phil Doyle, who shares the Parke, Davis Prize with Miss Carmichael, has also been awarded the



Miss Tess Carmichael

Cowley Memorial Prize presented by the Pharmacy Board for Theory Pharmacy and Prescription reading. Mr. Doyle spent the early part of his life in North Queensland, and for his secondary education he attended Christian Brothers' College in Toowoomba and "Downlands" College, Toowoomba, with a view to joining the Military Forces. However, as he suffered from poliomyelitis in 1951, his plans had to be altered. Mr. Doyle commenced his apprenticeship with Mr. Mervyn Coote, of Toowoomba, and on completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Doyle came to Brisbane and worked for Mr. F. H. Phillips, of Paddington, from whom he learned much concerning the history of pharmacy in Queensland.



Mr. Phil Doyle

Mr. Doyle attended lectures at the Technical College during 1956. He took a keen interest in student activities, and with Miss Tess Carmichael was a country representative on the Students' Council during that year.

Mr. Doyle takes an active interest in military matters and is a sergeant with the Darling Downs Regiment.

Mr. A. F. Bothwell, who has been awarded the D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals, attended the Brisbane Grammar School for his secondary education. On passing the Junior Public Examination he became apprenticed to Mr. Henry Evans of Roma street, Brisbane. Mr. Bothwell passed the Intermediate Examination in 1955, and at 19 years of age he passed the Final Examination in November last, and has won the D.H.A. Prize, having gained highest marks at the final examinations in 1956 for Dispensing and Galenicals.



Mr. A. F. Bothwell

Arrangements are being made to present the prizes at a function in March.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on December 13, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers and G. Elliot, Messrs. L. A. Stevens, R. S. F. Greig, K. Woods, J. E. McCaskie, B. F. Page, J. S. D. Mellick, and the Acting Secretary.

Folder for Holding Society Bulletins.—A suitable quotation was received from Spicers.

It was resolved that a circular be forwarded to each member stating that covers to contain their bulletins can be obtained at a cost of approximately 6/- each.

Correspondence.—To Mr. A. I. K. Lloyd, extending heartfelt congratulations and best wishes on his being selected as the winner of Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3.—A letter in reply was received from Mr. Lloyd, expressing appreciation of this gesture.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, advising

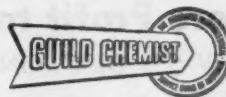
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

that 2000 copies of A.P.F. Medical Bulletin No. 10 had been forwarded.

From Director-General of Health, forwarding an approved list of requirements regarding the safer handling of dangerous drugs in delivery. It was agreed that this information be circularised to members.

From Pharmacy Board of Queensland advising that Miss J. M. Simmonds has qualified for the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award, obtaining the best pass in the Intermediate Examinations held recently. A letter of congratulations was sent to Miss Simmonds, who was asked to advise her selection of a prize.

From the Pharmacy Board of Queensland advising that in the Intermediate Examinations conducted by the Board in October, 1956, there were 47 passes, 11 posts and 34 failures. Letters of congratulations were sent to the seven Associate Members who were successful.

Parke, Davis Award.—Notification has been received that arrangements have been made for the winner of the Parke, Davis Award for 1957 to visit Sydney on January 28, 29 and 30.

The Secretary wrote Mr. Ritchie, of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., that as soon as the results of the Final Examination are available and the prize winners announced by the Pharmacy Board, the company would be notified the winner of this prize.

From Mr. N. C. Cossar, Chairman of the Board of Management "A.J.P." expressing his appreciation and thanks for congratulations contained in our letter of September 26 last.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.—Memorandum of Meeting of Executive on October 23, 24 and 25, 1956, was received.

Mr. Greig moved that a letter be sent to Mr. H. D. Fitch, of W.A., conveying the regrets of this Society at his illness. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

Wyeth Therapeutic Index.—It was felt by members of the Council that anyone giving out information about this Index should have full knowledge concerning the technical points.—Mr. Mellick moved that "Wyeth" be sent a letter of thanks. Seconded by Mr. McCaskie. Carried.

New Member Elected.—Miss I. J. Findlay, 9 Amelia street, Coorparoo.

Liaison Committee.—Mr. Mellick moved that Mr. Nichol's suggestion be implemented, and that a letter be sent to the Guild stating that the Society is willing to have an interchange of members at the monthly meetings. Seconded by Mr. Woods. Carried.

Mr. Greig moved that the January Meeting of the Council be deferred. Seconded by Mr. Mellick. Carried.

Seasonal Greetings.—Mr. Mellick moved that the Council record its appreciation of the work of the Secretary and staff during 1956, and conveys to them good wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on December 6, 1956.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, A. Bell, L. W. Huxham, R. M. Ward, C. W. Noble, and the Secretary.

Mr. Lenehan said it was good to see Mr. Chater back at meetings. He trusted that he was feeling better and would continue to enjoy good health.—Mr. Chater thanked the President and members for their good wishes during his indisposition.

Visitor.—The President welcomed to the meeting Mr.

K. G. Attiwill, and invited him to join in any of the discussions.

Unfinancial Members.—The Secretary reported that five members had failed to pay the current year's subscription, although letters had been written to them. Resolved that their names be removed from the membership list and they be advised accordingly.

New Member Elected.—Mr. A. B. Gainford, 416 Milton road, Auchenflower.

Branch Pharmacies.—Mr. D. F. David, new branch, McWhirter's Building, Valley; Mr. R. J. Nance, new branch, 15 Dornoch terrace, West End.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, expressing regret that to date no copies of the motions or resolutions passed at the Federal Council Meeting or the minutes of the meeting have been received. Suggesting that in future extra staff be engaged to do this work so that the material can be made available as speedily as possible to State delegates.

To wholesale representatives with regard to sales tax payable on bottles for dispensing purposes.—After discussion, it was agreed that the various wholesalers be contacted again and asked what the position is as far as their firm is concerned.

Quotation for small red stickers as produced by N.S.W. Branch.—Mr. Chater said he had in mind that these be offered to members who wished to buy them and affix to prescriptions concerned, so that patients would know the requirements of the law. Mr. Noble said he would print 500 copies of the sticker so that a copy could be made available to members. An order form could be attached for members to complete if they were interested.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported that the Merchandising Service was starting to work on the price cutting of Heinz Baby Foods. This was the outcome of the direction from the last Federal Council Meeting.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported that the By-Laws concerning the registration of managers and payment of manager registration fee had now been revoked, and members had been advised.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Lenehan reported that emanating from a meeting Mr. Attiwill attended with the Society Council on December 3, there was a meeting of the Liaison Committee on the night of December 5. Mr. Lenehan asked Mr. Attiwill to enlarge on this matter.

After Mr. Attiwill had spoken, Mr. Phillips moved that the Liaison Committee be re-constituted as suggested by Mr. Attiwill. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

Mr. Delahunty suggested that possibly the Chairmanship of this committee could also rotate.

Resignation of Mr. C. W. Noble.—Mr. Noble said it was now necessary for him to resign from the Committee, as he could no longer remain a member of the Guild on account of having sold his pharmacy. As he retired, Mr. Noble said in all sincerity he wished to express his appreciation of the immense value of the Guild to himself over many years. One of the things he would miss most would be his association with the Guild and the cordial and happy relationships with his fellow members of the Committee. Mr. Noble said he trusted that the Guild would continue to be the vital force that it has been in the past, and that pharmacists would ever regard it as a friend of every chemist who earned his livelihood by the pestle and mortar.

Mr. Martin said unfortunately the Committee had no alternative but to accept Mr. Noble's resignation, albeit with great regret. Mr. Martin moved that Mr. Noble's resignation be accepted with regret and that the Committee's appreciation of the services he has rendered and the very good work he has done not only as a member of the Committee but as Guild Treasurer over the years be recorded in the minutes. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried unanimously.

Appointment of Treasurer.—The President said to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Noble's resignation it would

QUEENSLAND—Continued

now be necessary to appoint a successor, and he called for nominations for the position.

Mr. Nichol said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Hall. Seconded by Mr. Martin.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Hall was declared duly appointed Treasurer of this Branch.

Retail Price List.—Mr. Bell said he had now been able to get some idea of the cost of producing a complete retail list for Queensland. Here again they would have to spend more money for a list for Queensland, but after the initial outlay the cost should not be so great. He felt that all members would agree that it would be a big advantage to have their own retail list. The next step would be to have a meeting of five or six members so that the Queensland edition could be compiled. He could go to Sydney with the material early in the new year, and they would then have their new edition by February.

After discussion, it was agreed that a meeting be held on December 12. Messrs. Lenehan, Nichol, Phillips and Huxham said they would attend with Mr. Bell and assist in the compilation of the new list.

Sterile Dispensing.—Mr. Hall said he felt it would be fitting that a letter of thanks should be sent to the Pharmacy Board for making available to chemists the course in Sterile Dispensing. He also asked that the thanks of those who attended the course be conveyed to the lecturers, Mr. C. H. Williams and Mr. W. Harris. The course was most instructive and interesting, and he felt that thanks should be conveyed to those who were responsible for the inauguration of the course and for its presentation.

Members endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Hall, and the Secretary was requested to write to the Pharmacy Board accordingly.

Seasonal Greetings.—This being the final meeting for the year, the President said he wished members and their families a very Happy Xmas and good health and every happiness for 1957. He also extended good wishes to Miss Brighouse and the staff. He also conveyed seasonal greetings to Mr. Attiwill and said he would be pleased if he would convey their good wishes to the staff in Melbourne.

Members reciprocated the President's good wishes.

The President then declared the meeting closed and invited members to partake of supper.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on January 3, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, A. B. Chater, L. Hall, R. M. Ward, A. Bell, and the State Secretary.

This being the first meeting of the year, the President conveyed to members best wishes for a very happy and prosperous new year.—Members thanked the President for his good wishes which were reciprocated.

Next Edition of the Retail List.—Mr. Bell reported that since last meeting four or five members of the Committee and he had met and had gone through the present retail list to produce a list typically Queensland. There was a little more to be done before the work would be completed. He thought this could be done with one more meeting.

Mr. Nichol said he would recommend that this meeting be held as soon as possible and that Mr. Bell then proceed to Sydney with the draft so that the Queensland list could be printed. Mr. Nichol said he would also like Mr. Bell to inquire the possibility of having a proof of the list presented—he would like the list to be as correct as possible when it was issued.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. P. G. Cominos, 30A Spence street, Cairns, and C. J. Brain, 350 Waterworks road, Ashgrove.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary (1) Pointing out our increasing costs in connection with providing members with the pricing service. Also stating that

this Committee feels that one of the first items following the appointment of a permanent Federal Pricing Officer should be a meeting of State Pricing Officers so that inquiries could have been made as to the way the Federal Pricing Officer's services could be made available to the various States. (2) Submitting a remit for consideration at future meetings of the Federal Council, urging that an outside professional stenographer be engaged to take the minutes and thus provide delegates with copies of the minutes within one week of the meeting.

To Federal Merchandising Manager, re a new product which is being detailed to the medical profession and is only available on prescription. The company concerned will not leave stocks with the pharmacist owing to import restrictions. If the product is prescribed, the pharmacist has to send to the company for stock to meet the requirements of the prescription. Inquiring if he can make representations to the head company to have the position clarified.

To Pharmacy Board, Queensland, expressing to the members of the Board the appreciation and thanks of those members who attended the Sterile Dispensing Course, for having made the necessary arrangements for such a course. It was asked that their thanks be conveyed also to Mr. C. H. Williams and Mr. W. Harris, who provided the lectures.

Telegram from Mr. K. G. Attiwill advising he has completed negotiations with advertising manager of Brisbane "Telegraph" to publish a special Queensland Pharmacy Supplement on March 28. Members said they were very pleased to know that it would be possible to have a Pharmacy Supplement for Queensland in the near future.

Federal President's December letter to Committee members, in which reference was made to Parke, Davis Contract Broadcasting, Pensioner Medical Service and the acquiring of a Guild Building in Perth by the Western Australia Branch, was placed before the meeting.

Secretary, Director-General of Health and Medical Services, advising of the regulations approved by the Director-General for the safer handling of dangerous drugs in delivery.

From a country member, with reference to firms introducing pressure campaign selling.—After discussion, it was agreed that the member be advised that the Committee agrees with his comments, and informed that it has been the Guild's policy to try and induce manufacturers to give prior notification of alteration of pack, price, etc. Like the pharmacist, the manufacturer and wholesaler prefers to shift his old stock first. The Guild cannot prevent firms from altering their packs, but it does try to induce them to give due notification so that pharmacists will have a chance of quitting old stock before the new type comes on the market. It is a question of going through existing stocks and trying to get it sold before new packs appear on the market.

From a country member, seeking correct retail prices for May & Baker's Avisol Solution.—After discussion, it was agreed that inquiries should be made of May & Baker as to its price structure and discount basis for this preparation.

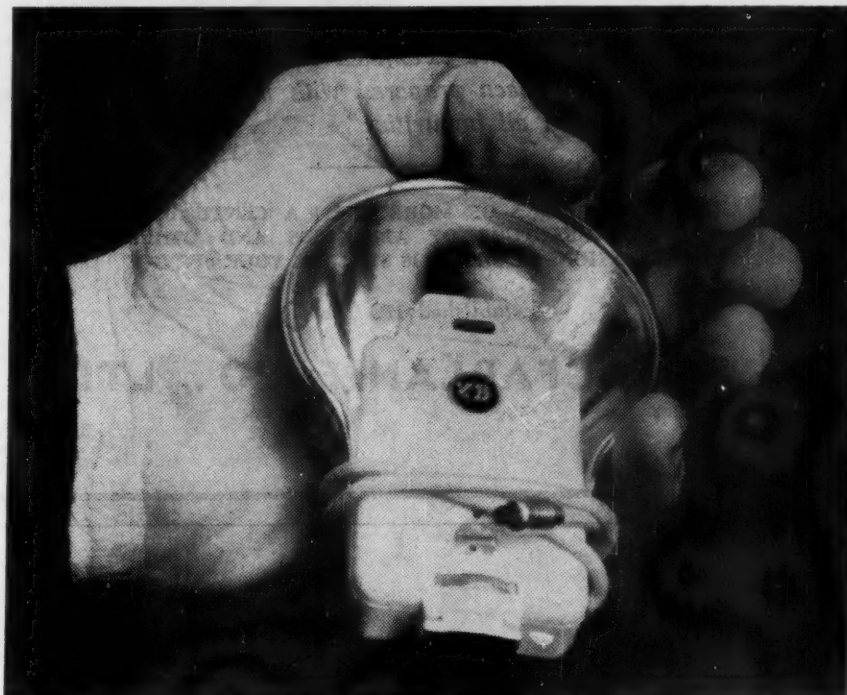
From Taxation Standing Committee, seeking names of delegates for the ensuing year. After discussion, Mr. Chater moved, Mr. Hall seconded, that the Guild representatives be Messrs. R. M. Ward and L. W. Huxham. Carried.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported that the final results had been announced just prior to Xmas. Of the candidates who entered, 33 were successful at the examination, seven were granted posts and there were 36 failures. The list of prize winners was also available.

Mr. Nichol reported that the members of the Board were very pleased to receive the letter of appreciation for the Board having made available the Sterile Dispensing Course.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

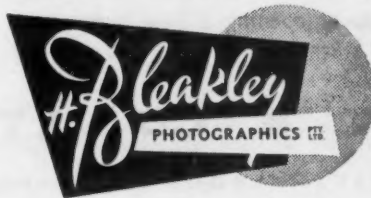
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Miss G. Stunell acted as manageress during part of January for Mr. H. Cheek, of Kilkenny.

Mr. D. Cocks relieved Mr. D. Mosel, of Mile End, for a few days after Christmas.

Mr. M. Bassett, manager for F.S.M.A. at Port Adelaide, is to embark for England late in February.

Mr. W. Vivian assisted Mr. D. Newberry, of Kadina, for the early weeks of January.

Miss P. Roberts, of Western Australia, has transferred to the South Australian Register.

Miss Nancy Cooper has been acting as manageress of the Goodwood Branch of F.S.M.A.

Mr. W. Huber relieved Mr. A. Trummer, of F.S.M.A., Parkside, during the early part of January.

Mr. O. Johnson did a locum for Mr. R. Gryst, of Largs Bay, at the end of 1956 and also for Mr. H. E. Martin, of Rosewater, at the beginning of 1957.

Miss Y. Fricker assisted Mr. W. Eriksen, of Graymore, early in January, and spent the rest of the month in Gawler with Mr. J. Cox.

Mr. B. White was in charge at the end of January of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. Patrick, of Woodville Gardens.

Mr. J. Cornish managed for Mr. E. Stoner, of Port Adelaide, during December and for Mr. C. Huxtable, of Tusmore, during January.

Messrs. W. Nicholls and A. Williams have taken advantage of reciprocal agreements and transferred to New South Wales.

Mr. Brian Coorey spent his annual holiday in Adelaide. He is now engaged in the Public Health Department of New South Wales and working mainly in mental hospital pharmacy departments.

Mr. A. Mathieson spent December with Mr. R. Beckinsale, of Hampstead. He then spent a week with Mr. P. Roberts, of Brighton, and continued three weeks with Mr. R. Crago, of Warradale.

Mr. J. Davies did a country tour in January and February first to Mr. D. Bentley, of Mt. Pleasant, then to Mr. J. Duncan, of Gawler, and lastly to Mr. B. Nicholls, of Clare.

Mr. L. Woolford, of Mt. Gambier Hospital, spent his annual leave in Adelaide during January. During his absence Mr. M. Brady assisted the Medical Superintendent with supplies.

Mr. K. Oswald, of Port Pirie, visited Adelaide between Christmas and New Year, and completed arrangements for Mr. John Jackson to transfer to Port Pirie for a few months.

Mr. D. Warren acted as locum during January for Mr. E. Hogben, of Woodville, and Mr. L. Leak, of Royal Park. During February he assisted Mr. H. Barnes, of Kilburn, before returning to Mr. E. Hogben.

Miss M. Evans returned in December from the Olympic Games and assisted her father, H. J. K. Evans, of Goodwood, until January, when she started a six weeks locum with Mr. J. H. Upton, of Glenelg, because

her departure for England has been postponed until February.

Mr. L. Samogyi has left the Royal Adelaide Hospital to act as relieving manager for the Friendly Society Medical Association. He went to Henley Beach to allow Mr. Christie to have a holiday from management of F.S.M.A. branch.

Mr. R. Watts has completed a series of locums—to Mr. D. Rhorig, of Frewville; Mr. E. Hammatt, of Seaton Park; Mr. G. Townsend, of Seacombe Gardens; Mr. R. Fisher, of King's Park; and Mr. J. Grooby, of Prospect.

Mrs. A. Smith (nee Chapman) writes from London of the birth of her son and the organisational work attached to managing the purchasing branch of a chain of six pharmacies. The family expect to reach Australia before June next.

Gillian Montgomery and Diane Campbell are sharing a flat in London for the winter. Later they intend to buy a car, tour England and Scotland before crossing the Channel to visit various parts of Europe. Gillian expects to visit America en route for home at the end of the year.

Mr. P. Grummet returned from Western Australia just before Christmas and assisted Mrs. Maloney, of King's Park, for a few days before leaving for Melbourne to attend the N.U.P.S.A. meeting as the delegate for S.A. Others at the meeting were Miss H. Smith, Mr. B. Stock, Mr. G. Goldsach, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Maloney, Elaine Lokan and Ian Fitzgerald.

Of the three New Australians who attained registration at the recent final examinations **Mr. A. Nagy** is to stay in the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, **Mr. A. Bajorunas** is at present in charge of F.S.M.A., Kilkenny, and **Mr. W. Huber** similarly at the Hindmarsh Branch. Mr. Huber was also successful in 1956 in obtaining registration as a chiropodist with the diploma granted by the Adelaide School of Mines.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of **Mary Isabel**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Attiwill, of Eltham, Victoria, to **Robert George**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chesney, of Glenside, was announced in Melbourne and Adelaide during the month. Miss Attiwill and her fiancé both returned from England recently.

The engagement is announced of **Sue**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Martin, of Myrtle Bank, to **Malcolm**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. T. Symonds, of Tranmere.

Billett—Bishop.—The engagement is announced of **Winnifred**, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. Billett, of Wiltshire, England, to **William Victor (Bill)**, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bishop, of Marryatville.

Bottomley—Kamm.—The engagement is announced of **Nancy**, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bottomley, to **Geoff**, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Kamm, both of Glandore.

WEDDING

The marriage of **June Mary Bardolph**, Ph.C., to **Mr. Brian Thomas O'Connor**, Ph.C., was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Wakefield street, Adelaide, on January 22.

BIRTHS

Mudie (nee White).—At Memorial on December 27 to **Jill** and **Robert**—a son.

Fenn.—On January 1, at Warrnambool, Victoria, to **Dorothy** and **Don**—a son (Trevor Leonard).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Honours List for 1956

Gold Medal: Miss Heather Smith.

Silver Medal, Kodak Prize: Miss Margaret Thomson.

W. Patterson Memorial Prizes: First year, Mr. D. Hyde. Second year, Miss Rosylin Hewett. Third year, Mr. T. Lockett.

J. H. Hardy Prize for Elementary Pharmacy: Mr. K. Foreman.

Neville Tonkin Memorial Prize for Pharmacology: Mr. R. Goldsack.

Parke, Davis Trip (3rd Year): Mr. T. Lockett and Mr. H. George.

Academic Distinctions

Mr. R. Porra has completed his Bachelor of Science Degree with Distinction passes in Genetics i and Organic Chemistry ii.

Mr. K. Netting was successful in passing in Biology at Distinction level.

Mr. R. N. Taylor obtained a Distinction pass in Physics i.

Mr. K. Glastonbury was successful in Second Year Medicine.

COUNTRY PHARMACY CELEBRATES CENTENARY

It is exactly 100 years since the well-known country pharmacy of T. W. Wilkinson & Co. at Burra first opened its doors to the public.

Burra had its beginnings in 1845, when the discovery of rich copper deposits there was made just in time to save the struggling colony of South Australia from bankruptcy. Burra Burra, as it was then called (the name means "Good Good") became a booming mining town inhabited mainly by Cornish miners and their families.

As the town grew in importance, so men other than miners came to live there, to open shops to cater for the public's needs. In 1856 a pharmacist by the name of Percy William Dyer opened his chemist's shop in the centre of the town—in the same building where the present business is now carried on.

For 32 years the mine flourished, producing in that time nearly £5 million worth of high grade copper. One can imagine that Mr. Percy William Dyer had plenty of business, though possibly quite different from pharmacy as we know it today.

A medical record of the time shows a remarkable number of people recorded as suffering from "guts-ache"—most probably appendicitis. Cases of typhoid fever were also common, and many miners were entered as afflicted with "house-maids' knee." How they should have contracted this complaint is hard to imagine, unless it was through kneeling in the damp tunnels of the mine. In 1877 the mine was forced to close, due to flooding of the shafts, and the people turned to the land for their living.

It was about this time that the pharmacy changed hands, being bought by Mr. Thomas William Wilkinson. Under his care the business flourished, a branch being established at Terowie, 30 miles away. There is no doubt that this gentleman had a shrewd head for business, and his ideas were often many years ahead of the times; for example, his belief in the maxim "It pays to advertise." The local papers of the times are full of advertisements dramatically headed "A Lady's Interesting Plight" or "Saved in Thames Street." He was also a keen botanist, and boasted quite an extensive collection of plants and herbs, some dried specimens of which are still to be found in the store-room.

The turn of the century saw another change, for on the death of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson the business was taken over by his son Charles and daughter Vera. Miss Vera Wilkinson was the first woman to qualify in South Australia as a pharmaceutical chemist, and later became the first woman in this State to own a chemist's shop

when she opened one at North Unley. Another son, Douglas, went further afield, to open another well-known country pharmacy at Mt. Barker. Both Miss Vera Wilkinson and Mr. Charles Wilkinson still reside at Burra, and have a fund of interesting stories and memories of earlier days.

In 1935, on the retirement of Mr. Charles Wilkinson, the business was taken over by Mr. Rex Martin, and in the following years after the depression Burra once more began to come into its own in South Australia. This was not due, this time, to its mineral wealth, but to its growing reputation as one of the best sheep-raising districts in Australia. Merinos from Burra and its environs are reckoned with the best in Australia, and usually bring good prices at both local and Interstate sales. Thus, although the town itself shrank in size, the district grew in importance.

Following the Second World War, there began that trend in pharmacy which is still taking place today—viz., the banishing of the dim, musty, crowded shops, with their dark wooden fixtures and heavy atmosphere, and the introduction of airy, modern pharmacies painted in attractive colours. So, in 1950, Wilkinson's underwent a complete remodelling. The whole of the front of the shop was pulled down, and its apparent width increased by a new 7-ft.-wide glass door. Inside, all the dark cedar shelving and fixtures were removed, and lighter, more modern ones fitted. This posed an architectural nightmare, for the original builders of the premises, perhaps fired more by enthusiasm than engineering skill, had not worried to check their walls with a rule, and in many cases they were far from straight. Another problem was met when part of a wall was removed during the enlargement of the dispensary. The 18 in. thick walls were found to be constructed (as was the custom in the early days of the town) of stone and mud, instead of the conventional mortar, and removal of part of them threatened to precipitate a veritable landslide. However, the problem was eventually overcome by cementing up the wall around the new excavation. Slowly the difficulties were overcome, and a new Wilkinson's, bright, airy, and up to date, emerged. The following year Mr. Murray Odgers entered into partnership with Mr. Rex Martin, and that is the position as it still exists today, although the old company name has been retained.

Even in its centenary year the shop still contains many old reminders of bygone ages of pharmacy. The numerous large stone jars in the store-room, inscribed "Taddy & Co., London, Manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff & Segars," bear witness of a day when the genteel ladies and gentlemen of fashion could purchase more than mere medicinals from their apothecary.

Holding pride of place in the shop above the entrance to the dispensary are two large ornamental porcelain jars, similar to those now in the Pharmacy Department at the University. Today their artistic worth by far outweighs their pharmaceutical usefulness. Beautifully painted in an elaborate design of gold and various colours, the legend on one reads "Arrowroot" and the other "Magnesia Levis." Then there is a half-drachm weight, still in use, which is inscribed "Apothecary Weight. Registered March 16, 1847." Recent cleaning operations at the back of an old drawer yielded a series of licences, dated up to 1913, permitting T. W. Wilkinson & Co. to import raw Opium and to compound and sell the same for medicinal purposes.

In addition to these, there are also to be found all the familiar and well-known trade-marks of pharmacy—several large carboys, and blue and white porcelain ointment jars, which gradually dwindle in number as time and use take their toll. Perhaps Mr. Percy William Dyer would have difficulty in recognising his old pharmacy were he to enter its doors today, but no doubt he would perceive that its purpose is still to provide for the maintenance of good health in the community, to which end he first started out in business just 100 years ago.

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Efficacy is unusually high. In one 11-month study, 72 per cent. of the patients were cured after one course of treatment, 22 per cent. after two courses, the remaining six per cent. after three to five courses. NOT A SINGLE FAILURE WAS REPORTED.²



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DISPOSABLE vaginal applicators.*

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REFERENCES: 1. Leibfried, J. J.: To be published. 2. Perl, G.; Guttmacher, A. F., and Jakubowicz, H.: *Obst. & Gynec.* 5:640, 1955.



Pharmaceutical Company

SYDNEY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on December 12, 1956, at 7.55 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. D. C. Hill, E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, and the Assistant Registrar.

Correspondence.—To F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) forwarding copy of list prepared by the State Department of Public Health regarding supply of commonly requested drugs on doctor's prescriptions only. Letter to State Department of Public Health thanking them for co-operation.

Copies of Poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations and Third Schedule Poisons Acts received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mr. Bowey, on behalf of the Sub-Committee, reported on various aspects of the publication which covered a wide field and which he considered would be quite useful if kept up to date. He stated that in some cases the paragraphs formed difficult reading due to the technical phraseology. He considered that such a publication in South Australia would be too costly for the Board to undertake at present and keep up to date from time to time. The report was received.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act from Western Australia. Consideration of the matters contained therein was postponed to the January meeting.

To the Under Secretary advising that this Board has no objection to the proposed alterations to the Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1934-55.

Letter to and from Mr. W. K. Burke regarding conditions covering pharmacies generally in South Australia.

Advertising.—A letter was received from a pharmaceutical chemist in a country town in reply to a letter forwarded him regarding an advertisement appearing in the current telephone directory. The reply advised that he had taken steps to alter the entry in future issues of the directory to conform with requirements. The A/Registrar was directed to thank him for his co-operation.

P.A.A. Conference.—Letter from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia enclosing copy of letter from Editor, British Pharmaceutical Codex, advising that the suggestion for simplifying the table for isotonic solutions will possibly be included in the next edition of the Codex and that sorbitan esters were being investigated. Received.

Minutes of meeting of Pharmaceutical Association of Australia Executive held on October 23-25 were tabled.

Proposed memo to State Department of Public Health on suggestion submitted by Mr. Lipsham to the November meeting re **special containers for poisonous tablets**. This matter was further discussed, and the relative merits of printing of warning messages on tops of containers or on printed labels were considered. Discussion was adjourned to enable the President to inquire into the practicability of printing on plastic tops and for Mr. Bowey to investigate the procuring of printed labels.

Apprentices.—Approval was given for the assignment of the indentures of an apprentice, and two copies of indentures were received for noting of completion.

Galénical Exercises in 1957.—The President on behalf of the Sub-Committee submitted the following dates for the 1957 exercises.

	Date for posting notices	Due date for submission
Set 1	March 15	May 30
2	July 5	September 13
3	March 15	May 7
4	June 6	Practical Examination

Resolved that the recommendation of the Sub-Committee be adopted.

Reprinting of Pharmacy Notes and Galénical Note Book.—Mr. Lipsham reported that, due to the reprinting, it was considered desirable to acquaint employers with the revised instructions on labels and containers in "Some Dispensing Procedures." He suggested that the altered requirements relating to containers and labels be printed and bound with the Triennial Report of the Board for distribution to registered pharmaceutical chemists in January, 1957. The President stated that he was in agreement with Mr. Lipsham's submission, and it was then resolved that the draft submitted to the meeting be completed and bound with the Triennial Report for circulation to registered pharmaceutical chemists.

Election and Triennial Report.—Letter from Returning Officer advising nominations received and election not necessary.

Triennial Report.—A draft was submitted to the meeting, and it was resolved that the report as submitted be received and adopted, and that the printing for circulation to all registered pharmaceutical chemists be proceeded with.

Inspector's Reports.—Two allegations of unprofessional conduct were received and considered, and the A/Registrar was directed to seek further specific information in both cases.

Essential Equipment for Training Apprentices.—Correspondence following the visits of the Inspector was received and considered.

Finance.—Statement for the month of November was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £5/15/8 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—Letter from Pharmacy Board of Victoria forwarding Certificate of Identity on behalf of Mrs. Jean King. Application from Mrs. King. The A/Registrar was authorised to draw the necessary Practising Certificate.

Registration of Premises.—Letter from Burden Ltd. advising Fullarton Estate Pharmacy will be purchased by Mr. J. B. Ware as from January 1, 1957.

Letter from F.S.M.A. advising shop at 30 North East road, Walkerville, will open on November 30, 1956, with Mr. J. E. M. Hession as manager.

Letter from F.S.M.A. advising proposing opening shop at 629 Marion road, Ascot Park, with Mr. K. C. Netting as manager.

Relievers.—Fifteen appointments were recorded.

Season's Greetings.—The President referred to the closing of the three-year term of the present Board and thanked members for the help that they had given him as President over that period. He made special mention of the assistance which Mr. Lipsham had given him so unstintingly at all times and was pleased to be able to have his sincere appreciation of Mr. Lipsham's work recorded. He conveyed his best wishes for the festive season to all members of the Board and their wives and families to the Registrar and the A/Registrar and their wives and families and to the office staff whose work had been appreciated.

Mr. Lipsham thanked the President for his personal remarks and stated that the service he had given to the Board and the profession generally had been given freely and to the best of his ability.

Mr. Hill, replying for other members of the Board, referred to the President's most able conduct of the meetings throughout the term and to the tremendous

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

amount of effort which the President had put into pharmacy generally. He returned the season's greetings to the President and his wife and family. Mr. Bowey supported Mr. Hill's remarks, and the A/Registrar responded for the Registrar, the staff and himself.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on December 10, 1956, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer), Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell, and the Secretary.

Report re Prices Branch.—Messrs. Cotterell and Russell gave a full explanation on all matters up to date.

Messrs. Cotterell, Russell and Duncan would meet again soon, and a full-scale appeal will be made to the Prices Minister for consideration.

P.A.T.A.—Resolved that Mr. G. H. Watson be asked to nominate as a member of Committee of the P.A.T.A. Secretary to notify P.A.T.A. accordingly.

F.S.M.A.—Referred to Mr. Cotterell to take to Federal Office on December 11, with the object of getting an officer or officers to come to S.A. forthwith to contact the Mutual Hospital Association with members of this State Branch Committee.

Report of Meeting of Pharmaceutical Association Executive.—All details were considered, and the whole report met with general approval. Mr. Cotterell to take the report to the Guild Executive meeting.

Pharmacy Board.—Resolved that a sub-committee meet Mr. McCarthy of the Board of Health to determine a full-scale list of drugs that can be supplied only on a doctor's prescription. Resolved that the sub-committee be Mr. R. R. Patrick, Mr. Cotterell and President (Mr. Collyer), and that Mr. Collyer be chairman of the sub-committee.

Showcards for Tax Cards.—This matter to be deferred for the time being.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Cotterell) gave a resume on the following matters:—Nestle's prices; Secretary to inquire as to lines such as Nestogen, Nestargal, Arobon, and to whether these will be delivered as required; Parke, Davis and Radio Talks, with B.M.A. approval.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Scott) gave a resume on the following:—Various price variations, particularly in regard to reductions of prices; re Chemists Only lines in Darwin; opinion on dispensing; "Gilseal" Dye Colour Cards.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £185/15/5 were passed for payment.

By-laws.—Resolved that the State Branch Committee be increased to 10 members.

Resolved that at a branch meeting 10 members, including the President or Vice-President or both be a quorum.

Resolved that the new by-laws as submitted to the meeting be adopted.

Buildings.—Resolved that information on buildings as collated by the joint Committee of the Society and the Guild be supplied to all S.B.C. members for consideration.

General.—Mr. Russell thanked the members for their kindly thoughts in sending to Mrs. Russell their floral tribute.

Relievers.—Secretary to notify and appeal to members to observe the Guild rates for relieving persons, and also to advise all new pharmacists as they qualify.

S.B.C. MEETING

Meeting of the State Branch Committee, held at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on January 14, 1957, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. H. G. Collyer, and Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell, and the Secretary.

P.D. Advertising.—The President invited Mr. Graham Smith, South Australian representative of Parke, Davis Ltd., to address the meeting, and he gave a full and general explanation of the radio advertising to be instituted by his company with the support of the Guild. The State Branch Committee agreed to assist as much as possible to make the drive a success. Mr. Smith thanked the S.B.C. accordingly.

Confirmation of Minutes.—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence:

Report re Prices Branch.—Mr. Russell explained that the Guild had replied to the Prices Commissioner's reports, and appealed directly to the Prices Minister to have the fees for dispensing decontrolled.

Mr. Collyer, A.G.M., and D.H.A.—Mr. Collyer explained the conference he had with Mr. Sampson, of the A.G.M., and read the result as set out by the A.G.M. and D.H.A., with prices for cartons, etc.

Secretary to notify all members of the prices of cartons in the new pack of bottles.

Reckitt & Colman.—New altered arrangements noted.

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Miller explained the necessity which brought about the increase in annual fees, which were approved.

Resolved that Mr. Miller and the Secretary contact Mr. Fleming in regard to getting a full membership.

Amolin Laboratories.—Suggest this firm be advised that their letter has been referred to Federal Office.

P.D.L. and Young's Pharmacy.—Secretary to write to P.D.L. and suggest that they were referred to Mr. Coombe as a source of information to whom he could apply for advice; also write to Mr. Coombe, that the Guild would be prepared to write to the patient or the doctor and make an appeal on his behalf.

Federal Office:

Federal President's Report.—Received.

Statistics Branch.—Regret we are unable to name 12½% of our members whom we can guarantee to reply to the questionnaire; but suggest that more members are contacted in the hope that a bigger percentage will reply, but more notice must be given.

Resolved that a list be prepared and sent to the Federal Secretary.

Public Relations Secretariat:

Re Mutual Hospital Association.—Defer until Mr. Attiwill can come over. In the meantime, Mr. Russell and the Secretary to contact Mr. Fisher for preliminary talks.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, gave a resume on the following matters:—Nestle's Foods Ltd.; re Amolin Ltd.; Registration in Tasmania; Examination Standards; Colgates; Akta-Vite; Dental Plate Brushes; Penta-Vite; Gilseal Dyes; Parke-Davis; Dettol and Steradent, Yardleys. Mr. Cotterell was thanked accordingly.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott, started a resume on the following matters:—Re Darwin Pharmacy and Chemist Only lines. Mr. Scott was excused from further attendance because of illness.

New Member.—Mr. J. B. Ware, 258 Glen Osmond road, Fullarton Estate.

Accounts for Payment.—Accounts amounting to £124/5/10 were presented and passed for payment.

Financial Statement to 31/12/56.—The financial statement to 31/12/56 was approved.

Repatriation Price Lists.—Secretary to supply as requested £10/10/- from January to December.

Sales Tax on Refrigerators.—Refer to Federal Office. The meeting closed.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AMENDMENT ACT

The Friendly Societies Act Amendment has now been assented to. It provides that a Friendly Society which at the 31st day of October, 1956, was carrying on a dispensary for the supply of medicine to members is now authorised at that dispensary to carry on with any member of the general public the business ordinarily carried on by a pharmaceutical chemist.

Misses Pat Roberts, Margaret Whittle and Mr. Rodney Walton were the West Australian representatives at N.U.P.S.A. conferences held in Melbourne recently.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Tony Forte on the birth of a daughter.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Mrs. A. E. Godfrey has purchased Mrs. Ruth Baird's Pharmacy at Willagee Park. Mr. A. Burking has purchased Mr. B. B. Caldwell's Pharmacy at Shenton Park. Mr. V. M. Fountain has purchased the Marine Terrace Pharmacy at Geraldton from the estate of the late Mr. M. S. Brandenburg.

Chemists on holiday during the month included:—

Mr. J. S. Miller, Merredin; reliever, Miss M. Elsworth.

Mr. F. D. Johnston, Perth; reliever, Mrs. H. Mallaby.

Mr. R. J. Slattery, Pingelly; reliever, Mr. J. O'Hara.

Mr. R. D. Edinger, Bicton; reliever, Mr. N. A. Parry.

Miss M. Richards, South Perth; reliever, Mr. D. Schenberg.

Mr. L. J. B. Miller, Donnybrook; reliever, Mr. W. L. Nelson.

Mr. L. H. Hogben, Mosman Park; reliever, Mr. J. B. Green.

Mrs. Florian, Wembley; reliever, Mrs. M. Cranston.

Mr. T. Harrison, Leederville; reliever, Mrs. M. Cranston.

Mr. N. Davie, Melville; relievers, Mrs. R. Edwards and Mrs. M. Humphrey.

Mr. D. A. Mantack, Mt. Lawley; reliever, Mrs. D. Barry.

Mr. F. T. Hunt, Graylands; reliever, Mrs. M. Hunter.

Mr. R. H. Emslie, Wembley; reliever, Mrs. G. Lucraft.

Mr. E. A. Coates, Dalkeith; reliever, Mrs. G. Lucraft.

Mr. H. N. Armstrong, Perth; reliever, Mr. M. C. Hawke.

Mr. M. J. Cobain, Mt. Lawley; reliever, Mr. P. Hughes.

Mr. W. O. Cobain, Inglewood; reliever, Mr. S. Hughes.

Mr. N. H. Moore, Victoria Park; reliever, Mr. A. E. Roper.

Mr. Philip Waring left for England on the "Southern Cross" on January 29.

Mr. D. Schenberg has gone to Melbourne on the first stage of a working holiday, in which he expects to include all States and occupy about two years.

Miss T. M. Murphy has gone to Sydney for about six months.

Miss M. J. Hill has returned from the eastern States and taken over the management of Mr. Sinclair's Pharmacy at Bairds.

Mr. W. E. Wilson returned on the "Iberia" after an absence of about two years in England. He has accepted a position with Mr. R. J. Healy, of South Perth.

Miss Betty Wilson, who has been dispenser at Darwin Hospital for some time, was married to Mr. H. J. Newton recently. The honeymoon was spent in Victoria.

Mr. A. Land has taken a lease of Shearer's Pharmacy at Bunbury as from February 4, 1957.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on December 11, 1956, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. W. Dalby, J. G. Skeahan, D. G. White, R. J. Healy, M. H. Arnold, J. V. Hands, W. G. Lewis, R. D. Edinger, and members as per attendance sheet.

Country Chemists' Convention.—The Sub-Committee met on December 10, and the following tentative arrangements were decided upon:—

- (1) That a conference of country chemists be held on Sunday, March 3, 1957, at 8 p.m.
- (2) That a forum discussion be held on Monday, March 4, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
- (3) Official opening of "Guild House" at 12 noon on March 4, 1957.
- (4) That a bowls afternoon be arranged for Sunday afternoon, March 3.
- (5) General meeting of members on Wednesday, March 6, at 8 p.m.
- (6) That members of Federal Office be invited to attend.
- (7) That all members attending be invited to bring their wives.

Resolved that the sub-committee's recommendations be accepted and that they proceed with the arrangements.

Friendly Societies' Open Trading.—The President reported that the action of the Guild had been successful in having the Friendly Societies Open Trading Act amended so as to peg the Friendly Societies to their present sites.

Resolved that the State Branch Committee officially tender their appreciation of the action of the sub-committee in obtaining this amendment.

Recommended that a letter of appreciation be sent to the members of Parliament, thanking them for their help and support in obtaining the amendment.

"Gilseal" Dyes.—A reply had been received from Federal Office, submitting a peacock green in place of the emerald as requested. As the two colours are almost identical, it was resolved that peacock green be accepted, and that Federal Office be advised accordingly.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Claude Alexander Sadler, Midland Junction.

Repatriation Dispensing.—Mr. Lewis reported that a reply had been received from the Repatriation Department explaining several of the reasons which caused delay in the payment of repatriation claims. Everything was being done to eliminate the hold-up, and the Department would do everything in its power to speed up the payment of claims.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

Retail Price List.—Resolved that Messrs. Lewis, White and Hallo be elected as a pricing committee to proceed with the production of the new Retail Price List.

Furnishing and Fittings for "Guild House."—Prices had been submitted for the manufacture and supply of the boardroom chairs. Recommended that the President, Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Hallo be elected as a sub-committee with power to co-opt to purchase furniture and fittings for "Guild House."

Parking Area.—Resolved that the President's and Secretary's action in collating statistics to place before the Minister in an endeavour to obtain a parking area in front of the wholesale drug houses be endorsed.

Extemporaneously Packed Items for Over Counter Sales.—Recommended that a price list covering the most popular of the above items, as submitted by the pricing committee, be circularised to all members.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m., after which refreshments were served and seasonal greetings were exchanged.

CONTROL OF MEDICINES IN KENYA

Duties of the Pharmacy Board

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1956 (a summary of which was received by the Council at the November meeting) makes substantial alterations to the control of pharmacy in Kenya. This new legislation is described as "an Ordinance to make better provision for the control of the profession of pharmacy and the trade in drugs and poisons." It provides for the appointment of a Pharmacy and Poisons Board to consist of the Director of Medical Services as chairman, the Chief Pharmacist, four pharmacists selected from a panel of names submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society of East Africa, two medical practitioners and the Director of Veterinary Services or a veterinary surgeon nominated by him. Five members out of the nine are pharmacists and the quorum of the Board is five, of whom three must be pharmacists. The Board is authorised to appoint a Registrar to keep the Registers of Pharmacists and Pharmacies. Every person who is registered as a pharmacist at the date of commencement of the Ordinance will be included in the Register, together with anyone who "satisfies the Board that he has qualified to have his name registered under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1954, of the United Kingdom" (presumably "United Kingdom" has been used in error for "Great Britain" as the Pharmacy Act 1954 does not apply for Northern Ireland). The Board is given disciplinary powers similar to those granted in Britain to the Statutory Committee.

Registration of Dealers

The Ordinance requires all wholesale dealers in poisons and drugs to be registered, the Registrar is authorised to keep a register of licences issued and the Board has the power of refusing a licence or refusing to renew a licence. The Ordinance further states that:

"No licence shall be issued or renewed . . . unless the person applying for or holding such licence is or has a registered pharmacist in control of the distribution of the poisons and such registered pharmacist is resident in one of the East African territories."

It is an offence for a licensed wholesaler to sell poisons to anyone who is not authorised by the Ordinance to

sell Part I poisons to a general dealer or drug store. The wholesaler is required to keep a Poisons Register and a complete record of each transaction involving Part I poisons.

Advertisements

Advertisements for certain diseases are prohibited. The list includes those diseases listed in the Pharmacy Act 1954, but with many additions. Section 39 of the Ordinance seems to cover any omissions in the list of prohibited diseases. It reads as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug, medicine, medical appliance or similar article in terms which in the opinion of the Board are considered to be extravagant and to bear little or no relation to the pharmacological properties and action of the ingredients or components thereof."

It is laid down in Section 49 that any act which if done by an individual would be an offence against the Ordinance or any rules made under it, shall, if done by a body corporate, be an offence by every director, secretary and manager thereof unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.—"The Pharmaceutical Journal."

THE BIOLOGY OF AGEING

Studies on Bacteria

Some of the problems of ageing were discussed at a symposium arranged recently by the Institute of Biology, London. The first paper was given by the President of the Royal Society, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, who discussed the ageing of bacteria. Such a study was valuable, he said, because there they were dealing with individual cells which could be isolated and the environment of which could be varied in part or as a whole. The process of ageing and death in a unicellular organism was the subject of much controversy. One of the explanations of ageing of such cells was the "target" theory, which postulated that some sensitive centre in the cell received a random hit from a molecule of a toxic agent, or from a quantum of high energy radiation, and that the effect was lethal. It was just possible that an intensely localised destructive effect might be propagated by a chain reaction through a sufficient volume of the cell to disturb its economy. The steady rhythm of growth and reproduction of bacterial cells was seldom maintained for long, and they could only continue growing and reproducing under rather carefully devised laboratory conditions.

In a paper on the ageing of mammalian cells, Dr. G. H. Bourne said that changes in the nucleus, cell membrane and chemical substances in the cytoplasm occurred in cells as they aged. Many cells accumulated iron and calcium as they got older. In the case of the latter it appeared to be associated with the cell membrane and probably affected the permeability of the cell membrane to food material and waste products of cellular metabolism. Several enzymes which played an important role in the normal functioning of the cell were present in the cytoplasm. An increase in some of those enzymes in old age might indicate increased cellular destruction.—Pharm. J., Oct. 13, 1956.



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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

We were pleased to see Miss Joan Rodgers of Sydney in Hobart enjoying her holidays here.

Welcome to Mr. John Pritchard, of Brisbane, who is at present working in Hobart.

We are pleased to welcome Mrs. Edwards back to Hobart after her stay in New Zealand.

We hope that Mr. Fred Williams will enjoy his holiday on the Mainland and will return home restored in health.

Among the very lucky ones is Miss Yvonne Atkins, who recently left Hobart on board the "Orsova" for a trip to New Zealand. Happy holiday, Yvonne!

Miss Janet Anderson had two short trips home from Melbourne recently, once to have a holiday with her parents; the other trip was made in order to be bridesmaid at her brother's wedding.

Among the others enjoying holidays at this time are Mr. T. Stephens, who has chosen Ulverstone on the North-west Coast for his vacation, and Mr. Ian McLeod, who has taken his family to Dover, no doubt for a "bit o' fishin'."

The Association of Women Pharmacists arranged a delightful afternoon at The Imperial Hotel, where they entertained Mrs. Oliver Hayward (Peg Butcher) and Mrs. Rex Glasby (Peg Soundy) at afternoon tea. They were welcoming home Mrs. Hayward after seven years in England, and farewelling Mrs. Glasby, who returns soon to Pakistan.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania was held at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 26, 1956, at 9 p.m.

Present.—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, I. B. McLeod, A. K. Smith, E. H. Shield, D. R. Crisp and the Registrar.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. A. G. Gould was elected to the Chair.

Examination Results.—The following recommendations from the Examination Committee were received and approved:—

New Syllabus.—

Pharmacy I Accreditation: Resolved that passes be granted to: G. H. Noar, R. D. Tapping, J. Hoggett, P. Gluskie, M. R. Shaw, B. K. Churchill, A. G. Hayward, K. S. Brown.

Materia Medica: Resolved that passes be granted to all candidates.

Pharmacy II Accreditation.—Resolved that passes be granted to: G. D. Rouse, M. P. Killalea, J. Cramp, R. Andrews, D. Allen.

Final Year.—

Miss Y. Atkins: Exemptions in all subjects except Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

D. M. Tremayne: Exemptions in all subjects except Prescription Reading.

H. J. Laskey: Exemptions in all subjects except Prescription Reading.

J. K. Bester: Exemption in Posology and Toxicology and Forensic Pharmacy.

Old Syllabus.—

G. F. O'Brien: Exemptions granted in Prescription Reading and Pharmacy.

T. J. Connolly: Exemption granted in Pharmacy.

The meeting closed at 9.15 p.m.

December Meeting of the Board

Meeting held on December 6, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, E. H. Shield and the Registrar.

Recommendations from Examiners' Meeting.—

Oral Prescription Reading.—The meeting resolved that the recommendation of the Examiners' meeting that Oral Prescription Reading be treated as a separate examination in all future examinations be implemented.

Organic Chemistry.—A letter received from Dr. J. B. Polya, stating that the teaching of Final Organic Chemistry as required under the old syllabus is to be discontinued, was considered.

It was decided that each of the students concerned be advised of the recommendation made in this letter that they should enrol in Organic Chemistry I for theory, and after passing this grade enrol in Organic Chemistry II, which is a practical section.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Ian M. Park (ex-Victoria) was registered.

G. A. W. Laver: Certificate of Identity and Certified Photograph were received from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Apprentices—Re National Service Training.—The Pharmacy Board of Victoria advised in reply to an inquiry that applications for exemption from making up time spent on National Service training at the Laver-ton Dispensary had been received, and the Victorian Board had refused exemption.

The Board decided that an exemption should not be granted to a Tasmanian applicant in a similar position.

Miss J. C. Cramp.—Completion of apprenticeship was registered.

Prizes.—With the introduction of the new syllabus, including provision for a supplementary examination to be held in February each year, the meeting decided that prizes should now be awarded in March in each year.

It was determined at this stage that the Landon Fair-thorne Prize for 1956 be awarded to Miss Y. A. Atkins. The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on December 10, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, B. J. Shirrefs, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

TASMANIA—Continued

Financial.—Accounts totalling £40/7/8 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. David Gordon Allen, c/- 37 Murray street, Hobart.

Matriculation Prerequisite.—A letter was received from the Director of Education, in which he stated that, although his department had no jurisdiction over the standard set for admission to Pharmacy apprenticeship, he personally strongly supported the Society's view of making Matriculation Physics, Chemistry and Biology prerequisites for the Pharmacy course.

After discussing the manner of introducing the above requirements, the meeting decided that further consideration should be given to the original intentions of the State Advisory Committee. It was therefore decided to have further discussions on this matter.

P.A.A. Conference Fund.—The necessity for making an early start in raising funds towards the cost of conducting the Conference when next held in Tasmania was discussed.

It was thought that members might be requested to make an annual contribution over the next four or five years, which could raise quite a reasonable amount by the time it is required.

The meeting decided that this matter should be fully considered at the first general meeting in 1957.

Prizes.—A report was received from the Pharmacy Board that as the new syllabus provided for a supplementary examination in February, the allocation of prizes would take place in March.

The Landon Fairthorne Prize for 1956 was awarded to Miss Yvonne Atkins, on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board.

Resignation from Council.—Mr. K. H. Jenkins tendered his resignation from the Council, as he did not wish to be renominated for the forthcoming election.

Mr. Shield, in accepting the resignation with regret, stated that it was essential that new members come forward to take their turn on the Council, as Mr. Jenkins had been associated with the Council over the past 20 years, during which time he had given considerable assistance to Pharmacy.

The President wished members the compliments of the season and the meeting closed at 7.15 p.m.

JANUARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Minutes of Council Meeting held at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on January 14, 1957, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. H. Shield (Chairman), A. P. Brammall, C. A. Robertson, L. J. McLeod and Secretary.

Matriculation Prerequisites.—It was reported that a meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Education had been held, but details of considerations given to the Matriculation Prerequisite for Pharmacy Apprentices was not yet to hand.

The meeting decided that it was essential for the Liaison Committee to consider this matter again with the object of making a recommendation to the Pharmacy Board.

Parke Davis Award.—Further correspondence was received from Parke Davis Co. following our advising them that it was intended to allocate prizes in March. Their letter requested that if at all possible two representatives from Tasmania should be included in the visit to their laboratories.

The Secretary reported steps taken to contact members regarding the allocation of the Award, and the action of granting the Award to Mr. H. J. Laskey and Miss Y. Atkins as the two best Final Students for the year 1956 was ratified by the meeting.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £221/0/11 were passed for payment.

Annual General Meeting.—Members decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held on Wednesday, February 27, at the Girl Guides' Association rooms. Mr.

Robertson undertook to see if films could be made available for this occasion.

Social Function.—The meeting considered that a social function should be held in conjunction with the Guild during March and that further consideration should be given to the place and time at our next meeting.

The meeting closed at 7.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on December 10, 1956, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (President), Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, A. Fennell, C. A. Robertson, L. W. Palfreyman, E. H. Shield, A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, and the Secretary.

Aerosol Shaving Cream.—Mr. Fleming reported that he had been advised that Colgates Aerosol Shaving Cream would be available in Tasmania in January, 1957.

Matriculation Entrance Standard for Pharmacy Apprentices.—The possible introduction of Matriculation Standard for entrance to a Pharmacy Apprenticeship was discussed, and left for further consideration by the Liaison Committee if considered advisable after a meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Pharmacy Education.

Merchandising.—Mr. Shield gave details of proposals from the Branch Merchandising Sub-Committee for merchandising months in Tasmania.

The meeting decided to adopt this calendar and that members be circulated from the Branch office each month.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

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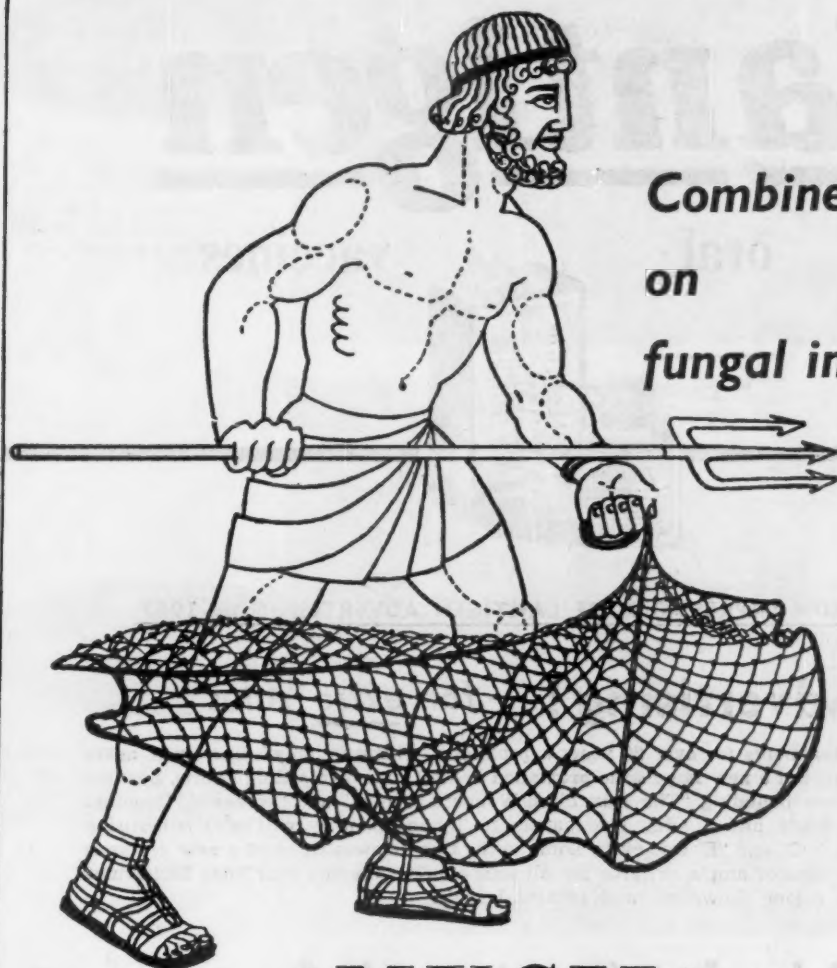
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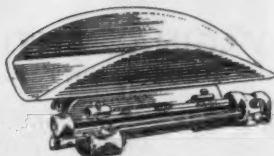


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